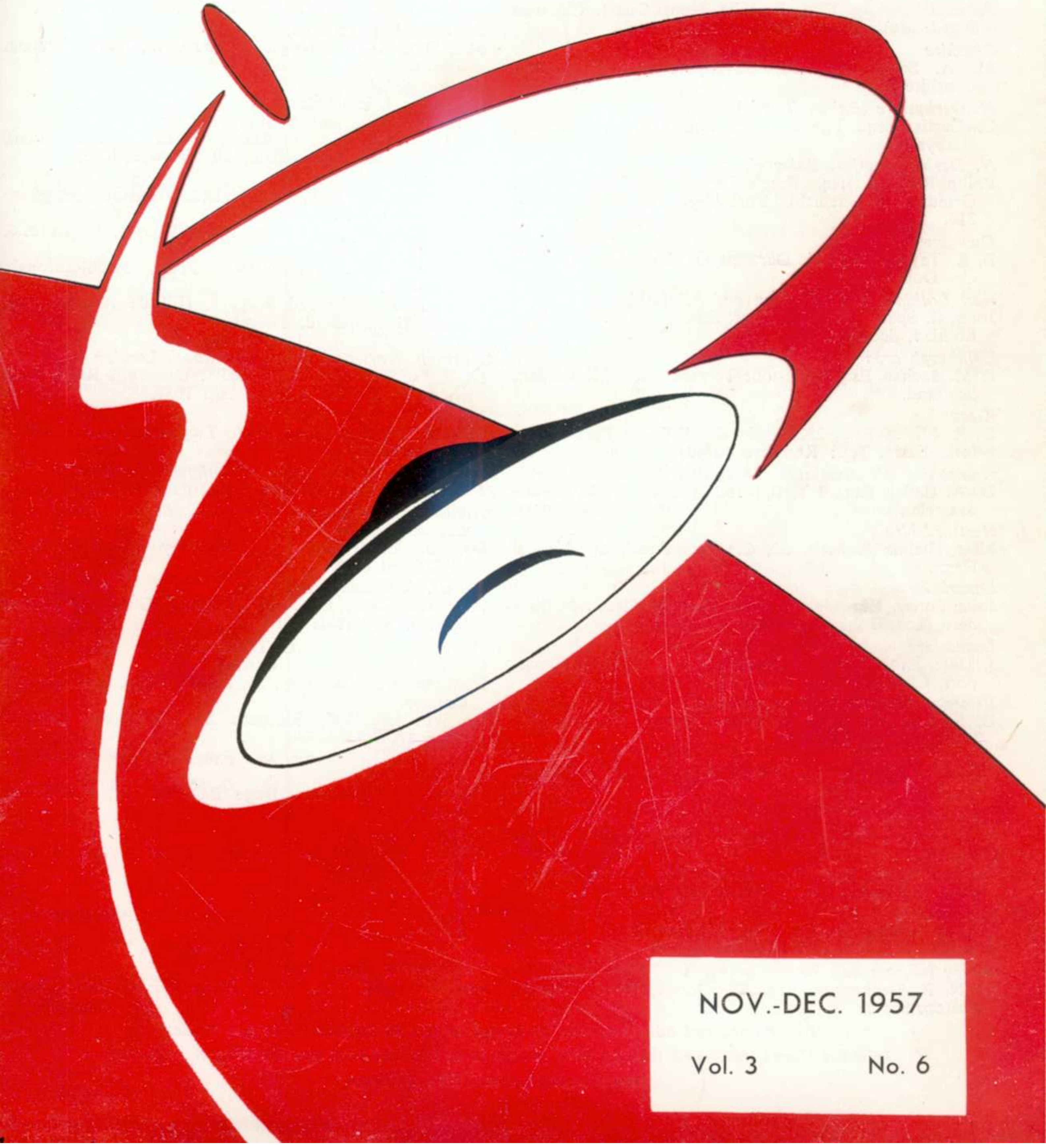
FLYING SAUCER
REVIEW



NOV.-DEC. 1957

Vol. 3 No. 6

The bi-monthly
Journal of
SPACE

Edited by
The Hon.
Brinsley le Poer Trench

CONTENTS

	Page
UFO cuts out airliner radio over Kent	2
Picture of UFO over San Francisco	4
World Roundup	5
Unidentified Flying Objects *By Dr. H. Percy Wilkins* ...	10
International Flying Saucer Sighting Day pictures ...	15
Photographs of U.S.A. jet passing space craft ...	16
Boy in the Flying Train ...	16
Project Scroll *By George Hunt Williamson*	18
Satellites—World Domination? *By Derek D. Dempster* ...	20
The Ghosts and the Gossamer *By Arthur Constance* ...	22
Astronomer's Notebook *By W. Schroeder*	26
Unanswered Questions, No. 9	29
Selected Books	30
Panorama	32
Late News	Cover iv

Annual Subscription
U.K. and Eire £1 . 2 . 0
Overseas £1 . 6 . 0

Flying Saucer Review,
I, Doughty Street,
London, W.C.I.,
England

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

Vol. 3 No. 6 NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1957

HUMANITY stands at the crossroads. Is History to repeat itself and this civilisation to be allowed to go down to destruction and to virtual oblivion, as others have done in epochs preceding our own?

What is needed in these crucial times?

The right course of action for any individual now on Earth is to start applying in his or her daily life the teaching of the Illuminated Ones, who have repeatedly given to us the same message which is now stated to be coming from the space people : "Love ye one another."

The message now coming through from all the contacts said to have taken place between those of other worlds and people living on this planet has been fundamentally the same.

To date, generally speaking, humanity has only given lip service to this concept, continuing to live with greed, hate and fear ruling their lives.

True brotherhood is an understanding that all are part of the whole, regardless of colour of skin or station in life. The labourer who digs the foundation is just as important in the erection of a beautiful building as the architect. The great musician could not create heavenly music unless someone first built his instrument. This ageless truth has been given to Earth many times in the past and is once again being highlighted by our friends and neighbours in space.

What is required is a sense of oneness. Earth people must give up separatism. To quote a phrase from George Hunt Williamson's book, *Other Tongues—Other Flesh*: "God provides—Man divides."

Everyone knows that the world today is divided into two armed camps. Nuclear weapons and guided missiles are being tested at an ever-increasing tempo.

The space people have pointed out the remedy. It is the same one that was prescribed 2,000 years ago. It is up to us to follow that admonition. The alternative is to continue to play with our dangerous nuclear toys and accept the consequences of that pattern.

The visitors are not necessarily going to pull our chestnuts out of the fire. They can but point the way, *for human beings on this planet have free will.* The choice is up to us. We bear, however, full responsibility for that choice.

It is unlikely, therefore, that the space people will interfere with the decisions made by those responsible for initiating and implementing a nuclear war. But they might intervene during it or afterwards, to restore equilibrium to the Earth itself, which will not be allowed to become another asteroid belt.

However, whatever the outcome, Earth people should work positively for peace, harmony and understanding. This is essential before we can take our rightful place and have intercourse with our friends on other worlds.

Where do you stand at this critical juncture?

Is it good enough to sit back and say, "What can I do about it? I am no politician. I am only an ordinary chap."

Remember, each one is part of the whole. Therefore, everyone is individually and collectively responsible to some extent for all actions on this planet.

Remember, too, He who said, "When two or three are gathered together. . . ."

UFO CUTS OUT RADIO OF AIRLINER OVER KENT!

AT 7.17 a.m. on May 31 a British airliner was flying over Kent, just south of Rochester, on its way to Holland, when it sighted a UFO. The object was seen by both the Captain of the aircraft and by his First Officer through different windscreens. Here is the personal account of this amazing sighting given to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW by the Captain himself. (The names of both the Captain and his First Officer are being withheld upon request.)

"I was in command of a scheduled airline service from Croydon Airport to Holland. As we got to a position two nautical miles south of Rochester my First Officer and myself became aware of a brilliant object bearing 110° (T) from north and elevated about 10° above the haze level. We were flying at 5,000 ft. above sea level, heading 082° magnetic 074° (T). The UFO was about two-thirds the size of a sixpence in the windscreen at first. It then appeared to come towards us. When it was about the size of a sixpence the object became oval in shape and turned away. Then it became as before and reduced in size to about half the size of a sixpence.

"Then to our astonishment the UFO disappeared completely as we watched it. We did not see the UFO go, but became aware that we were looking at an empty sky.

"We were unable to contact 'London Radar' due to a complete radio failure in the aircraft, nor were we able to report to 'London Airways,' nor to 'London Flight Information.'

"Radio failure, especially complete radio failure, is rare these days, and in our case was due to our circuit breakers not keeping 'in.' A radio circuit breaker 'breaks circuit' when the system is overloaded by an extra source of electrical or thermal energy. On this occasion we were not using all our equipment, so there was no cause for overloading. However, our radio equipment became fully serviceable after the UFO had gone, and all circuit breakers stayed 'in.'

"Is it too much to ask if the UFO was able, through overloading our electrical system, to prevent our reporting it or asking for radar confirmation?

"When we returned to the U.K. a similar report to the account I have given you was made to both the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation, and to the Air Ministry."

BRAZILIAN LAWYER CLAIMS RIDE IN SPACE SHIP

Professor Dr. Joao de Freitas Guimaraes, a lawyer and professor of Ancient Roman Law at the Catholic Faculty of Laws in Santos City, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, claims contact with the occupants of a space ship, according to a report from Senhor J. Escobar Faria.

One evening in July, this year, Dr. Guimaraes was at Sao Sebastiao, a small coastal town in the littoral region. The time was 7.30 p.m. Suddenly he saw a glowing light coming in from the sea. As the luminous object drew nearer to the shore he saw that it was shaped like a hat.

The strange craft landed on the beach. A door was opened, and a metallic stairway was lowered. Then two tall men stepped down on to the beach. They were both blond, with long hair reaching to the shoulders. Their appearance was youthful and they had meek and understanding eyes. They wore greenish one-piece suits, close at the neck, the wrists, and the ankles.

Dr. Guimaraes asked them where they were from, but the two men did not answer. The lawyer asked again in English, French, Italian and Spanish, but got no response.

"Flying Saucer Review" takes this opportunity of wishing our friends everywhere a very happy Christmas.

Shortly afterwards Dr. Guimaraes felt some kind of telepathic wave of thoughts come into his mind. He was being invited to go inside the craft.

When he entered the craft the doctor met other members of the crew. There were now five altogether. He sat down on a circular seat which went right round the room they were in.

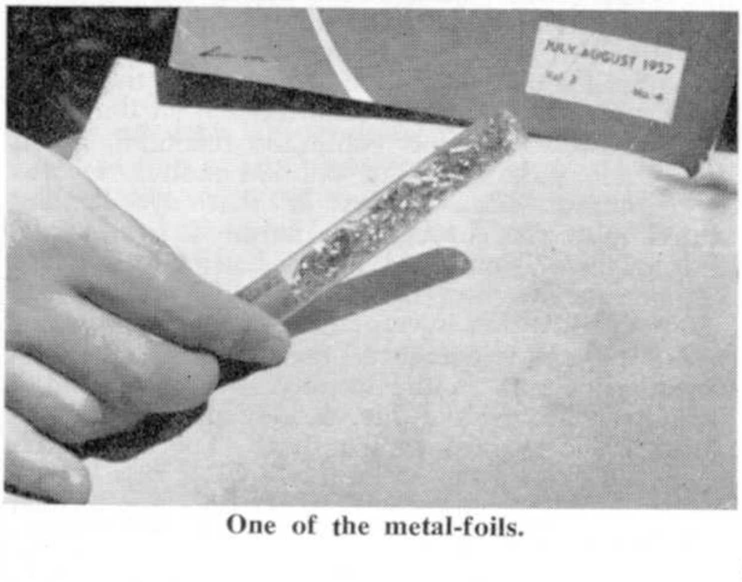
The ship took off and travelled outside the earth's atmosphere. Dr. Guimaraes' watch stopped at the start of the trip. However, he estimated that it lasted about 40 minutes, judging by the hotel clock upon his return.

It is stated that Dr. Guimaraes was invited to make another trip on August 12. Apparently, several curious people, including the town deputy sheriff, and Major Paulo Salema, Brazilian Air Force, were on the spot to observe the second landing. But this time nothing happened.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is making further investigations into this story and hopes to publish a more detailed account later.

MORE METAL DROPPED FROM UFO

The lead story in the last issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW told how space craft had dropped molten metal over the city of Campinas, Brazil, in December, 1954. Subsequently, the solidified metal had been analysed by chemists and found not to be of this earth! FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, in compiling that story, was indebted to Borderlands Sciences Research Associates (N. Meade Layne, Director), 3524, Adams Ave., San Diego, 16, Calif., APRO Bulletin (Mrs. Lorenzen, Director), 1712, Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico, and to Senhor J. Escobar Faria, Editor, UFO Critical Bulletin, Rua 13 de Maio, 1240, Sao Paulo, Brazil.



One of the metal-foils.

Now, our Japanese correspondent, Yusuke Matsumura, Chief of Flying Saucer Research Group in Japan, Isogo P.O. Box 18, Yokohama, reports that mystery metal-foils fell in Chosi City, Chiba Prefecture, a few minutes after a flying saucer had been seen at 7.30 p.m. on September 7 last year.

The metal-foils were about 4-5 cm. in length, 1 mm. in width and 10 micron thick, and they were all the same size, stated our correspondent.

Mr. Masatoshi Takita, a dentist, collected some of these metal-foils and subsequently an analysis was carried out through the Industry Promotion Association, Tokyo.

The analysis report said that these materials were not produced in Japan. The metal consisted of aluminium, lead, silicon, iron and copper.

Japanese newspapers and magazines have reported this incident, but have not reached any definite answer as to where the metal-foils came from.

RED SATELLITE BRINGS FLOOD OF SIGHTINGS

British scientists praised the Russian achievement in being the first nation to launch a man-made earth satellite. Mr. Kenneth W. Gatland, vice-chairman of the British Interplanetary Society, said: "It requires only one more stage to reach the moon."

Mr. Derek D. Dempster, co-author with Gatland of the recent successful book, *The Inhabited Universe*, added: "And it's one in the eye for the Astronomer-Royal, Dr. Richard van der Riet Woolley, who said, on taking up his appointment last year, that 'space travel is utter bilge'."

Radio stations throughout the world picked up radio signals from the satellite. Thousands of "moon" watchers were out all over the U.S.A. looking for it and many people claimed to have spotted the satellite. Larry Ochs, a member of a "moon-watch" team, stated he saw it through a telescope as it moved from east to west. A Boy Scout claimed to have seen it through binoculars at his home in Charleston, Virginia. But scientists at the astrophysical observatory at Cambridge, Mass., said the satellite had not been visible to observers. Dr. Whipple, director of the observatory, said computations placed it travelling at 18,000 m.p.h. "between the earth and the shadows of the sun," making it invisible to observers. If it was not the satellite that they saw, what did all these people see?

(See article on satellites by Derek D. Dempster on page 20 of this issue.—Ed.)

This photograph of a space ship over San Francisco was taken on October 13, 1956. " Flying Saucer Review " does not necessarily vouch for its genuineness or otherwise, and reproduces it here through the courtesy of W. Gordon Allen, who did not take the picture himself.

WHAT CAUSED THIS MUSICAL NOTE?

Mr. Philip Rodgers and his mother were at their home in Grindleford listening to the radio programme " Any Questions," on September 4.

There was a programme break between 1.35 and 1.40 p.m. Then suddenly they heard a wonderfully clear sound, as if some electronic machine, like a Hammond organ, was playing a chord in the scale of " G." This lasted about 25 seconds.

Mr. Rodgers had never heard this signal before, so he got in touch with the B.B.C. at Manchester. They replied that there was, indeed, a programme break. Twenty seconds of silence were followed by 25 seconds of a 1,000-cycle musical note, and then the programme came on again.

Mr. Rodgers has heard of two other people, a Mrs. Winifred Booth and her daughter Jennifer, who also heard the signal. They live at Totley, about five miles from Grindleford.

A radio " ham " thought the signal might be due to freak interference from a foreign station due to sunspots. However, Mr. Rodgers referred this idea to the Astronomer-Royal, who replied that there was nothing to cause any such interference on that day.

The B.B.C. have now confirmed the unidentified 1,000-cycle note went out on 434 metres. It was very intense. Their theory is that over-loading caused it to run through the harmonic series. Mr. Rodgers says " Nonsense! If that had been the case the bottom note must have been 4,000 and the top 8,000 cycles, which is verging on the supersonic."

Mr. Rodgers is convinced the cause of the signal was a space ship in the locality. " Not only did it overpower Moorside Edge, a very powerful transmitter, it blotted it out altogether!" The transmitter is only 26 miles away and is 150 kW.

(See News story, page 2, UFO cuts out airliner over Kent.—Ed.)

WORLD ROUNDUP

AFRICA

Ethiopia

Rainbow-tailed saucer. Police in the remote Arussi province saw a new kind of flying saucer on Tuesday, September 3. It made no noise, trailed two rainbow-hued tails, hovered nose downwards, and eventually disappeared in a northerly direction at tremendous speed.

Rhodesia

Space ship over Salisbury. At about 7.15 p.m. on Monday, August 12, a bluish, phosphorescent, cigar-shaped object flew in the night sky over Salisbury. It travelled at such speed that it passed from horizon to horizon in a few seconds.

Mr. John Grenfell, who saw the ship, said: "It flew from south-east to north-west at about 4,000 ft. right over the centre of the town."

There were no military or civil aircraft in the vicinity at that hour.

AMERICA

Brazil

Powerful beam of light. Senhors Antonio Santinoni and Sebastiao de Oliveira, owners of "Gabiroba" farm, in the district of Niquelandia, State of Goias, were chatting at the door of their farmhouse with some friends. Suddenly, a beam of light from some object out in space nearly blinded them. They thought the light was coming from some plane, but there was no noise. One of them attempted to approach the craft which was almost on the ground. It was round-shaped and glowing with tremendous luminoscity. However, just as one of the party walked towards the ship, the lights were cut right out, and the object disappeared. Senhor J. Escobar Faria, who has sent this report from Sao Paulo, states that the beam showed a green colour at the core, and a yellow one around the periphery.

Canada

UFO over Ontario for a whole month! The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on July 22 made the following announcement:

"Ground observer corps of the Royal Canadian Air Force have been tracking a UFO in the skies over Ontario for the past MONTH. The chief observer in the Don Mills area, Toronto, Mr. Herbert Harrison, described the object as a little ball of fire moving from north to east, from east to west and from west to south. He said the Corps had no idea what it was. Members of the Corps have been asked to maintain a close watch on the mystery light."

U.S.A.

Space craft over Oregon. (Special despatch from W. Gordon Allen, owner of the W. Gordon Allen radio stations in Oregon and Washington.)

The Portland *Oregonian,* Oregon's leading morning paper, stated: "A spectacular green fireball in a hurry gave Portland residents quite a show late last Thursday (August 1.—Ed.) before it streaked south to perform for the people of northern and central California."

The space craft was seen by employees of the W. Gordon Allen radio stations in Oregon and Washington, as well as by thousands of other residents of the Pacific north-west.

Control tower operators at Seattle-Tacoma airport in the State of Washington first noted the glowing space craft. Mr. Arne Peterson, the manager of the Allen radio station in Longview, Washington, returning by car from a mid-west vacation trip, saw the start of the fireball's travel just a few degrees above the horizon in front of him. He tracked it from horizon to horizon in the Seattle vicinity travelling at an estimated speed of 1,200 miles an hour.

John Truhan, part owner of KBAM with Allen in Longview, and a graduate electrical engineer and registered professional engineer, reported that it was low and slow over Longview, *and that porthole-like spots were seen on the side of the cigar-shaped craft.*

Two hundred and fifty miles south of Seattle, over Salem, Oregon, the crowd at a night baseball game saw the blue-green object, about half the size of a full moon, trailing a trail of light. Between Salem and the Oregon-California border *the space ship was seen to launch forward, at an even greater speed than its own, some smaller glowing saucer-like craft which were visible for a short time before they disappeared.*

This sighting was seen all down the Pacific coast of the U.S., from the Canadian border in the north to the mid-Californian city and capital, Sacramento. Thousands saw the performance and all the wire services and newspapers in the States carried the report.

Prison guards at the Oregon State Prison have

told W. Gordon Allen that quite often a small light will follow commercial planes in and that they have seen these glowing objects often. Commander Neil Bryant, of the Naval Air Facility, encountered two of the small saucers recently. His daughter saw a 35-ft. craft within a few feet of the ground near Corvallis, Oregon, in May, and she had four ladies in the car with her at witnesses to the phenomenon. She stated that it was a bell-shaped craft similar to those Adamski saw.

ASIA

India

UFO over Allahabad. At about 5.30 a.m. on June 10 something looking like a lonely bright star moved slowly across the sky. Periodically, it changed its course. It was seen by passers-by on the Grand Trunk Road, in New Baira, a suburb of Allahabad. The object was in sight for about 15 minutes. It was neither a balloon nor a kite. Suddenly its brightness dimmed and soon afterwards it disappeared after giving out something like smoke.

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Space ship over Dutch cruiser. The following letter to the Australian Flying Saucer Research Society, Victorian branch, is reproduced here by permission:

"Dear Sir,

After listening to your programme on flying saucers on Wednesday evening, I thought I would write and tell you of an experience I had while in the Timor Sea on Thursday, February 26, 1942.

This happened while on watch for enemy aircraft that afternoon.

I was scanning the skies with binoculars when suddenly I saw a large aluminium disc approaching at terrific speed at 4,000 or 5,000 ft. above us. This proceeded to circle high above our ship, the cruiser *Tromp*, of the Royal Netherlands Navy.

After reporting it to the officer on duty, he was unable to identify it as any known aircraft. After keeping track of this object for about three to four hours, still flying in big circles and at the same height, it suddenly veered off at a tremendous speed (about 3,000 to 3,500 m.p.h.) and disappeared from sight.

I have an account of this in my notes made the same day in a diary which I still have in my possession.

Hoping you will find this of aid to your investigations,

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
William Methorst."

Saucer base in Blue Mountains? More than 50 people reported seeing UFOs in two separate places in New South Wales on the night of July 17.

A brightly-lit object was seen by over 40 people at Katoomba, 64 miles west of Sydney. Six people in Sydney also saw a UFO over the suburb of Ashfield.

These reports follow one from the night before from Katoomba again, where a police officer saw a luminous object over the town at 9.10 p.m.

Scores of people actually drove to Echo Point look-out at Katoomba on July 17 *to watch the saucer from their cars!*

Mr. T. Brody said: "I saw an object circling above my house. It was very bright—about 400 or 500 times the brilliance of an ordinary star." He said that it was oval in shape.

The Assistant Astronomer at Sydney Observatory, Mr. W. Robertson, said: "Auroras do not behave as the objects seen at Katoomba have apparently been behaving. There must be something at Katoomba. I do not think all those people could have hallucinations."

Twelve members of the local UFO research committee are conducting a search of the Blue Mountains for a flying saucer base. They are convinced that the large number of saucers reported in the area over the past few years have come from a secret base in the heart of the mountains.

EUROPE

France

Engineers see five saucers over Alps. Five flying saucers hovered over the French Alps for eight minutes on the night of Wednesday, September 18. They were watched by the director of a Grenoble engineering firm and four of his staff. The engineers heard a noise like that of a jet plane, and five black rotating objects—"like dead leaves in the autumn"—came into view.

They went through a series of aerobatics, and a white object emerged from one. Then they shot away at supersonic speed towards the Swiss border. The engineers stated they were convinced the objects were not jet aircraft, helicopters or balloons, as their work brought them into frequent touch with these.

Great Britain

Silver cigar over Stokesly. Three people from the village of Stokesly, about eight miles from Middlesbrough, saw a very bright, silver, cigar-shaped object in the sky on the evening of July 22 at about 9.5 p.m. They were D. Rowland, E. Rowland and T. Gundry. They stated the object was very high, silent and had no wings. Area Investigator D. Rush has investigated this report.

Manchester investigates three saucer reports. Area Investigator J. Dale, who is also President of the Manchester Flying Saucer Research Society, had a very busy time recently investigating three UFO reports in his area, all between July 29-August 3. He has sent FLYING SAUCER REVIEW a very detailed report, which has had to be condensed here.

Object No. 1 was observed from Besses o' th' Barn station on the evening of July 29. Tape-recorded statements were taken from the two witnesses. Miss Blanche Wright was sitting on a platform, waiting for a train. Suddenly, she saw a brilliant red light in the sky. The light went dimmer. The object was seen stationary for some minutes. There was, she said, a whitish glow at the bottom of it. The upper part still showed red light, but much smaller. She could see something that looked like portholes on both sides. It was low in the sky. Now and then the object performed a funny movement like the pendulum of a clock. Then would shoot off in an arc-like movement. It returned a second time. Then hovered—shot backwards, along the direction it had come. She then called over Mr. Albert Holt, a porter, of 47, Albert Street, Radcliffe, who described the object as banana-shaped with a dome on top. He said a bluish-white light surrounded the sides and underparts. Mr. Holt said the UFO's movements consisted of hopping very fast and hovering. Mr. Dale stated to the Press: "We accept their statements as being 100 per cent. correct, and also we believe that this was definitely what is classed as a flying saucer."

Object No. 2 was first seen on the same night as the one seen by Miss Wright and Mr. Holt. This object was widely publicised in the Press. It appeared over Whitefield, Lancashire, for four successive nights. It arrived each night at 11.30 p.m. at an estimated 200 ft. above the horizon. It slowly changed colour from red to green, to orange and back to red again. Mr. Dale and his team of investigators arrived at the conclusion that this was not a space ship, but a star of the first magnitude. The object was found not to have moved, although at first observers thought that it had done so. However, when precise findings were checked it was found that it had not done so. The change of colour routine was found to be due to the water vapour being thrown out in the atmosphere. A prismatic effect. Mr. Dale states that on August 3 there were three stars in the sky all giving off similar colours at the same time, and all stationary.

Object No. 3 was seen on July 31. Two of the witnesses, who were about 12 miles apart at the time, were interviewed. Mr. Royston Scholes, 19-year-old laboratory assistant, of Turks Road, Radcliffe, described the object as being a yellowish one about the size of a blackbird's egg. He said it was travelling very fast. It lit up the sky.

Mr. J. Butterworth saw it travelling SE. to NW. He said it was whitish-yellow, round and with a single trail behind it.

Mr. Dale and his colleagues are to be warmly commended for their useful work in investigating these sightings. The Manchester Flying Saucer Research Society had observation teams out from 11.30 p.m., Monday, July 29, to 1.30 a.m., Tuesday, July 30, 7 p.m., Tuesday, July 30, to 2.30 a.m., July 31, 10 p.m., Wednesday, July 31, to 2 a.m., August 1, 11 p.m., Thursday, August 1, to 1 a.m., August 2, and 9 p.m., August 2, to 3 a.m.

FLYING SAUCERS

FACT OR FICTION?

By Max B. Miller

". . . one of the two or three best books ever written on the enigmatic flying saucers."—*Saucer News.*

". . . Handsomely produced, and with a lot of previously unpublished material, it's the biggest value yet for your money . . . an indispensable compilation . . . profusely illustrated."—*News Letter of the Civilian Saucer Intelligence of New York.*

"Well written, well edited and finely printed, this is an outstanding work by an outstanding conservative researcher. . ."—*UFO Newsletter, Washington, D.C.*

*70,000 Words!

*Nearly One Hundred Illustrations!

Only 85 cents (including postage)

(Suggest Overseas orders remit by International Money Order)

FLYING SAUCERS INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 35034 Dept. L

Los Angeles 35, California, U.S.A.

August 3. Besides interviewing eye-witnesses, the teams set up telescopes to study object No. 2. Two members of the teams saw object No. 3, but they did not have time to set up a telescope as this object was going too fast. As many as three teams were on duty at one time, each consisting of four persons, equipped with telescopes, binoculars, cameras, compasses, etc. (Other groups please follow this excellent example—Ed.)

Glittering object over Glasgow. An oval-shaped UFO with a bright glow round it was seen over Anderston Cross by seven railway workers at Scotstoun West Station. Thirty-three-year-old John Cochrane, a railway guard, of 46, Scotstoun Street, Glasgow, was the first to see the object.

He said that he was waiting for his train back to Clydebank when he saw the glittering space ship at the back of a high chimney stack about a mile and a half away. He called his mates and they all watched it for two or three minutes. Suddenly, it banked and disappeared into the sun. Mr. Cochrane said: "It was definitely not the sun glinting on an aeroplane."

Arthur Jones, 30, of 1171, Dumbarton Road, Scotstoun, stated: "I was walking along the line when I was attracted by a flash of light in the sky far ahead. I shouted 'flying saucers,' but my mates had already seen it. It was disc-shaped, and there was a kind of glow about it."

Golden cigar, lights, spheres and discs over North of England. (Special condensed report from Area Investigator D. Rush, compiled by W. Leybourne.) Wednesday evening, August 21, was an evening on which strange objects were observed in the sky by a number of people over a large area of northern England, especially the north-east. The major phenomenon was the sighting of a golden cigar-shaped object observed in the west from Teeside and Tyneside. Other reports were of bright lights, spheres and discs, mostly over the north-east. The first report came from Billingham-on-Tees. Mr. W. F. Hannah, a retired engineer, and his son, Mr. W. Hannah, a laboratory assistant, were motoring along the Billingham by-pass road when the former noticed an object in the sky. They stopped for a better view, and watched the object from 8.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. It was in the west, about 20° above the horizon, cylindrical in shape, with pointed ends. The colour was bright yellow. Length to breadth ratio was that of a matchstick. It was moving north-west at a uniform speed. After travelling for about ten minutes the object turned east, then south, and again north-west, when it passed behind a small cloud and vanished. When turning, it became smaller, and became a small blob of light, then became larger, moving in the opposite direction. At 8.30 p.m., about 400 yards from where the Hannahs were watching, another man had stopped his car to watch the object. He was Mr. F. Hannah, of Middlesbrough (by coincidence no relation of the other two Hannahs). He watched the object for about 7 minutes and pointed it out to a passer-by, Mr. S. O'Neill, whom he knew. They then got into the car and dashed to a nearby hotel, where they picked up one or two friends, among them a Press reporter, and drove back to the observation point. However, the object had vanished.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Johnson, of Newcastle, were travelling by car along the coast road from South Shields to Newcastle, time 8.30 p.m., when they observed a long, silver, cigar-shaped object against a background of salmon pink sky in the north-west. It was travelling from south to north. It dipped slightly and moved behind a small dark cloud. It reappeared below, after which it turned (then becoming a small circle) and appeared to travel south. They estimated its speed at 500-600 m.p.h. They emphasised that, in their opinion, it was not a vapour trail and that it appeared solid when it turned. They watched for 7-10 minutes.

From the kitchen window of their home at Denton Burn, Newcastle, Mr. and Mrs. Dryden observed what they first took to be a cloud silvered by the sun, but then it was noticed to be moving. It was 8.30 p.m. It seemed at a great distance, was cigar-shaped, and reminded Mrs. Dryden of pictures she had seen of zeppelins. They both emphasised that it moved *in jerks*, sometimes seeming to stop before moving on. Colour was first silver, then turned to gold as if reflecting sunlight, the sun then being below the horizon from ground level. An aircraft flew past much closer than the object and yet appeared smaller. Shape was described as more like a pencil than a cigar. When the object turned the end part seemed to flicker slightly. It was seen in the west for a period of 15 minutes and travelled south to north, north to south, south to north, north to south. Mr. Dryden said he had never seen anyhing like it before, though familiar with aircraft during the last war.

Mr. R. G. Ellis, B.E.M., is a civil servant and completed his questionnaire with the meticulous care one expects from a member of that profession. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were motoring on high ground at Eighton Banks, and stopped to admire the sunset over the plain of Co. Durham. They then noticed a small, long, sandy-coloured object moving in a clear patch of sky. The object was

distinct, but far away. They watched it from 8.30 p.m. to 9 p.m., when it became indistinct due to failing light.

One of the last reports received for that evening was from Mrs. Liddell, of Carlisle, who saw a golden cigar in the sky when travelling by car from Allonby to Wigton. It appeared stationary in the north-west and was fairly high in the sky. It was observed at 8 p.m. for 15 minutes. Mrs. Liddell thinks it must have been over the Solway Firth. As she and her husband watched it, it suddenly disappeared. This lady added that a few days later, "I'm almost certain it was Tuesday, August 27, I saw a similar object. The amazing thing about the second sighting was that the object seemed almost identical to the first. The clouds were variable and the circumstances the same, i.e. position over the Solway Firth, time approximately 8 p.m., colour as before and object stationary. "I saw it from my living-room window, and as we watched, it vanished." The second sighting was seen also by her husband, two sons, mother and father.

Police officers see blood-red UFO rise from sea. Two policemen patrolling the sea front at midnight on Sunday, September 1, at Porthcawl, Glamorgan, Wales, saw a blood-red object with a jagged black streak across its centre rise out of the water on the horizon.

Chief-Inspector Reginald Jones, of "D" Division, Glamorgan Police, told FLYING SAUCER REVIEW that the two policemen thought at first that they were seeing a ship on fire on the horizon towards Ilfracombe. But then it rose out of the water like a blood-red sun, a good deal larger than a full-sized harvest moon.

While the two police officers watched, two more streaks appeared above and below. It remained at sea level, then suddenly took off at a fantastic speed towards the Atlantic.

Chief-Inspector Jones said the report had gone to top level.

An Air Ministry spokesman said that one possible explanation of the phenomenon was that it was "a planet playing tricks."

"Venus does at certain times of the year play all kinds of tricks—often due to climatic conditions."

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has since ascertained that Venus went below the horizon one hour after sunset on that evening. Sunset was at 7.48 p.m. (Summer time). So it could not possibly have been visible at around midnight!

Several sightings have also been reported from the nearby town of Port Talbot.

An artist, Mr. Andrew Vaccari, of London Road, Neath, saw a crescent-shaped UFO travelling at a terrific speed from the direction of Wern Mountain, Port Talbot, towards Mumbles. At the time, 11.15 p.m., Mr. Vaccari was with a friend in Wern Square, Port Talbot, when they spotted the object flying below cloud.

Cigar over London and Suffolk. The Air Ministry was telephoned by people in North London late on the night of September 17, who reported they had seen a luminous cigar-shaped object travelling across the sky at high speed.

A resident of Buckhurst Hill, Essex, said he saw the object at 10.15 p.m. He telephoned the *Daily Telegraph*. "It was one mass of blue-green light. It was travelling at an incredible speed, much faster than any jet plane I have ever seen. I estimate it was about 50 to 60 ft. in length. It was one huge light," he added.

Major-General E. A. Sutton subsequently wrote to the same newspaper to confirm that he had also seen the object. At the time he was giving his dog her final run in his Hampshire garden.

An object, similar to the above reports, was also seen by Mr. Hawkins, of the Post Office, Creeting St. Peter, near Needham Market, Suffolk.

UFOlogist

MOONCHART **1 Pound**

A high quality reproduction of the face of the moon, with an amazing listing of the actual locations of domes, lights, bridges, and other spaceman construction evidence—documented! Wall Calendar size—a permanent decoration for your study.

Name ....

Address ....

....

....

MAIL TO **MOONCHART**

£1 P.O. Box 768
Salem, Oregon

UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

by Dr. H. Percy Wilkins, F.R.A.S.

In this final article of a series of three, the well-known astronomer suggests that intelligently-controlled space ships from outer space may exist.

IT WAS COLD in the mist on the edge of the crater high up on the south-east flank of Etna. For more than a week clouds had veiled the summit of the highest active volcano in Europe; before that the presence of fluid lava in the active north-east crater, adjacent to the great crater, had been shown by a red glow in the night sky. Clouds still remained, rendering the upper slopes of the mountain dark and mysterious but there were signs of improvement. A sudden wind briefly dispersed the mist which parted to reveal the smoking summit crater and, on the other side, the numerous secondary cones which cluster on Etna almost to the outskirts of Catania. The vista was momentary, again the mist gathered, leaving free only this subsidiary crater which six years ago had opened at this spot. One hundred and fifty yards across and eighty deep, its steep inner slopes of calcinated ash and lava were easy to descend to the very edge of the irregularly-shaped pit at the centre, over twenty feet across with a jagged edge of rugged lava rocks. Standing at the edge, one could peer down the fearsome pit, the vertical shaft of conical shape gradually narrowing, with here a patch of blue, there a vivid red; lower down a rusty brown and merging at last into a common mystery of black. It seemed bottomless, stones dropped into it failed to gauge its depths; this vent in the earth through which fluid magma had once been hurled.

This desolate desert waste of lava is a forbidding place; a lifeless silent expanse of craggy heights, cones and precipices with everywhere congealed lava flows; crowned by the terminal cone and the summit crater. Below lies the wooded region and it was not until this was reached that the cloud mantle was left behind and the brilliant Sicilian sun quickly removed the chill. At Nicolosi a fête was in progress and fireworks were bursting in the clear blue sky; fireworks on Etna!

Next morning, September 11, 1957, dawned clear and bright with a cloudless sky revealing Etna in its full majesty. Volumes of steam and fumes poured from the central crater, forming huge globular masses which persisted for several minutes as they drifted with the wind, finally losing their shapes and trailing off into invisibility.

I was at Naxos, where was once a Greek settlement, overwhelmed by a lava flow in A.D. 800. This now extends as a promontory into the sea and it is here that one takes the speed boat for the Lipari Islands. The boat was late and it was while gazing at Etna that I noticed a brilliant oval mass in the vapour stream from the crater and a little beyond its edge. Through 8 x 30 binoculars this mass appeared three times brighter than any other portion, even that issuing from the vent, and it remained in the same position while the other globular cloud-masses drifted past it. It remained thus, unchanged in position for 20 minutes, in fact as long as the summit of Etna remained in sight from the now rapidly-receding boat. The following morning it was gone, neither was anything similar seen on subsequent occasions.

It could have been a particularly dense mass of finely-divided matter but its persistence and regularity of outline are somewhat difficult to explain. Of course, strange things are often to be seen in connection with volcanoes. Had it been situated directly over the active north-east crater it might be explained by emission from that vent, but it was at the opposite side of the terminal

crater. We can best call it an Unidentified STATIONARY Object in the atmosphere at an height of over 11,000 ft., for in this instance we have the known altitude of Etna to guide us.

Later on that day I saw Stromboli, the ever-active volcano, but there was nothing similar about it. The following day the wind was blowing from the same direction and carrying the dense white fumes and smoke from the central crater of Etna in the same direction, but hours of careful watching did not reveal a trace of an oval object hovering in the same place, neither did it appear when on the 14th the wind changed direction and the white plume now bore directly towards the town. The north-east crater was more active and throwing up scoria, dark against the almost tropical sky and very distinct in the glass. At this time a cone was being slowly built up within the central crater, for Etna is ever restless, justifying its title as the Lord of Fire, even though today its fury is abated so that tourists can ascend and explore its mysteries and beauty.

While gazing at the strange appearance over Etna a gaily-painted Carretto Siciliano ambled by, the driver completely oblivious to anything except his own business, whatever that might have been.

Flying Saucer Era

The past ten years may be described as the era of the " Flying Saucer," during which there have been hundreds, if not thousands, of reports of strange things seen in the sky. These reports have been carefully sifted by a special organisation in the United States, under the auspices of the Air Force, while similar action has been taken in other countries.

Ninety per cent. of these reports have been more or less satisfactorily explained under such headings as aircraft or their vapour trails; meteorological balloons such as the " skyhook "; refraction effects including temperature inversions and mock suns; birds; insects; unusual cloud formations; sightings of the planet Venus in full daylight; military experimental devices and, as might have been expected, pure invention.

The remaining ten per cent. which still await explanation are in a different category. Some of these reports have come from experienced and highly-trained observers, including some eminent scientists. Like myself the majority believe that what was undoubtedly seen was a purely natural phenomenon of terrestial origin and can best be classified as *Unidentified Flying Objects* (UFOs). Since some of them have appeared to be stationary, such as that above Etna, it might be preferable to describe them as *Unidentified Elevated Objects*, by which is meant that they were seen in the atmosphere. Our knowledge of the composition and of the state of the atmosphere, particularly in the stratosphere, and also at greater heights, is still imperfect, and one object of the International Geophysical Year was an investigation of the conditions prevailing at great altitudes. The establishment of artificial satellites in orbital revolution will greatly increase our knowledge of radiation from outer space and of its effects while in transit through the atmosphere.

Unfortunate Name

" Flying saucers " always was an unfortunate term, and are on the way out, but unidentified flying objects remain, and it is of the utmost importance that everything possible be done to establish their nature and their origin. Two possibilities exist. They are either of terrestial origin, being natural effects and not of necessity material objects, or they are man-made or artificial devices, presumably of military origin. The other alternative is that they come to us from outer space. Here, again, they might be natural things, such as meteors or even collections of cosmic dust, or they may be artificial and not made by man. If they could be proved to be the latter, we would be compelled to admit the existence of forms of highly intelligent life although alien, and with this the realisation that the earth is not the only inhabited planet.

Scientific men who today are shaping the conditions under which future generations will live, rightly demand if not absolute proof, at least a body of evidence, concrete facts, that intelligent life is not only possible but actually exists somewhere within the Solar System. If only one of these things were proved to be artificial and of ultra terrestial origin such intelligences must exist whatever their natures might be. Since they must be the product of long-continued evolution they must be located on some planetary body, for we cannot imagine any form of life existing in what is virtually empty interplanetary space, that is merely circling in orbits around some centre of gravitation.

But even if intelligent beings do exist on another planet or on a satellite and they have constructed these " space ships," travelling in interplanetary space must be a formidable undertaking. Apart from the difficulty of overcoming the gravitational field of their home planet there remains the enormous distances between the planets and which are constantly varying owing to the proper motions of these bodies. It is true that the Earth and Mars MAY approach each

other within 35 million of miles but at other times the two planets may be as much as 240 million of miles apart. At such a time Mars cannot be seen from the Earth because it lies, so to speak, behind the Sun and is then completely lost in the blaze of sunlight. Besides this Mars then would look no larger than his snow-cap does at a favourable opposition. For most of the time Mars appears as a second magnitude star; only for a couple of months every two years does it shine conspicuously and only once every 15 years as a brilliant object, obvious to everybody and attracting the most casual attention.

If there are any such creatures as Martians they would find the Earth difficult to see because, to them, the Earth would be an Inferior Planet, never very far removed from the Sun's place, just as Venus appears to ourselves. When at its nearest the Earth would appear so close to the Sun as to be lost in its rays except for those rare occasions when our planet would appear to transit or pass in front of the Sun as a small black disc in slow motion. When the two planets are nearest to each other the Earth would be a mere dark disc because the sunlight then falls upon the side turned away from Mars. The same thing applies to our views of Venus. If there are intelligent beings on Venus the Earth would make a brilliant show in their nocturnal sky, shining with a brilliancy far exceeding that which Venus does when at its brightest.

The Solar System

From Venus the Earth would look so bright that it would act as a small moon, the only one in their sky, for Venus has no moon of its own. These are the appearances which would be seen if there were any eyes to see them. Is there any evidence from which we could reasonably deduce the existence of an advanced type of life existing at the present time on any of the planets?

The Solar System consists of 9 large planetary globes, 31 secondary bodies or moons as at present known and many thousands of small planets of which the largest, Ceres, is only 485 miles in diameter. The large planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are very different from the others, for whereas the others are comparatively small and compact, solid globes, these four planets are largely gaseous for their apparent size is compounded from their true, but unknown, diameters and the extensive atmospheres.

Both the nearest and the furthest from the Sun of the major planets must also be excluded. The first, Mercury, because it has been proved that this little planet always keeps the same side turned toward the Sun and has little, if any, atmosphere, while the other, Pluto, is so far away that the temperature must be little above zero even though recent research suggests that it possesses an atmosphere of some kind. We come back to what we have already said, the only planets within the Solar System on which we can hope to find life, the only ones on which intelligent life is possible, are Venus and Mars. To these we might conceivably add the secondary bodies or moons, including our own Moon and those of Jupiter and Saturn.

Atmospheres

Now as regards the various satellites or moons, the most recent research has shown that so far as our Moon is concerned the upper limit of any atmosphere is less than that of the Earth's atmosphere at an altitude of 180 km. This is the conclusion arrived at by the French astronomer, Dollfus, and it has been confirmed by others. Therefore, if there is any atmosphere on the Moon it must be very rarified, equivalent to what we are accustomed to call a vacuum. Any gaseous material on the lunar surface must be regarded as a temporary one, possibly only in existence during the long day and concealed at night. There is no certain indication of an atmosphere around any of the great satellites of Jupiter. These are the four large ones which were one of the first fruits of the invention of the telescope in 1610 and which Galileo was the first to perceive. The American astronomer, Kuiper, has shown that the largest of the moons of Saturn, called Titan, the larger moon of Neptune, called Triton, and the planet Pluto very probably have atmospheres; Titan certainly has. Spots have been seen on this satellite by Dollfus and also by the writer.

As regards Venus, little advance has been recorded. We know its mean distance from the Sun and the time which it takes to complete a revolution around it. From this it is possible to determine the distance of the Earth from Venus for any time and, knowing this, it is easy to find the diameter of this planet. We know that Venus is a little smaller than the Earth and that it has a dense atmosphere. There is no doubt that what we see and commonly regard as the surface of the planet is nothing of the sort but merely the outer portion of the cloud layer which completely covers the planet.

Ever since the seventeenth century various observers have reported seeing faint stains or markings on the planet. Venus goes through the same series of changes, or phases, as does the

Moon, being sometimes a fine crescent, then of half-moon shape and finally a fully illuminated disc. But this latter phase is the worst of all for telescopic examination because the planet is then on the other, or the remote, side of the Sun and appears at its smallest. On the other hand, when Venus is at its nearest, and this may be a mere 24 million miles, very considerably less than in the case of Mars, it is nearly between us and the Sun, with the result that the dark side is turned towards us and so it is invisible. From this it will be understood that when Venus looks as large as possible and, if other things were favourable, best placed for observation the dark side prevents anything being seen. Now when Venus appears as a crescent the older observers reported various irregularities along the line dividing the illuminated from the dark part. This line is called the terminator and the Sun is either rising or is setting for all localities over which it happens to lie. These irregularities were believed to be lofty mountains; Schroeter in the beginning of the nineteenth century declared that one of these mountains had a height of 22 miles! But modern research has shown that these irregularities are not due to mountains, assuming that there are irregularities, but are certainly due to matter suspended above the surface of the planets, that is they are clouds, perhaps more dense than those which surround them, in the atmosphere and are not fixed features.

Venusian Clouds

The nature of the clouds on Venus is disputed. Menzel and Whipple believe that the clouds are made up of water droplets, like our own clouds, but Kuiper thinks that they are dust clouds, basing this on their colour. There is certainly a great deal of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere but it is uncertain how far we can penetrate towards the surface. The planet has also been observed radiometrically with the largest telescopes, while radio noise has also been detected which shows that activity of some sort is going on there.

In recent years photographs of Venus have been obtained with the aid of the 200-in. telescope on Mt. Palomar, and on some of them definite shadings are recorded. Visual observations show that there are other delicate features visible at times; such as what look like polar caps, that is small areas brighter than their surroundings at the horns or cusps of the planet. This does not mean that the cusps actually mark the poles. But some astronomers believe that at least a few of the more persistent shadings are real features, that is portions of the actual solid surface dimly perceived through a thinning in the clouds.

A certain amount of heat has been detected from the dark or the night side of Venus and this suggests that the planet does rotate on an axis, possibly taking about a terrestial month to complete one rotation. *The fact is that we do not know what the surface of Venus is like.* It may be a dusty, wind-swept area; it may be a moist world with vegetation or even animals or reptiles; it may be a world on which some advanced form of life exists. Nobody knows and certainly nobody can prove or disprove any of these possibilities. Our knowledge has been confined to just as far as we can penetrate the cloud layer, and that is not much. For all we know, Venus may at the present time be the abode of living creatures of an advanced type. Astronomy knows nothing about them and unless the cloud veil lifts is unlikely to do so. But Venus has displayed the same cloudy strata since the invention of the telescope so it is a permanent feature of this planet which can approach most closely to the Earth.

Conditions on Mars

Mars is different, for here we have a planet which has a thin atmosphere and definite surface markings which by their regularity of motion across the disc have enabled us to determine the rotation period with great accuracy. Recent work on Mars is largely due to the activities of the late Dr. Lyot and Dr. Dollfus, two eminent French astronomers, observing mainly at the Pic-du-Midi Observatory in the Pyrenees.

When Mars is favourably placed for observation, that is when it comes to the meridian around midnight or is in opposition to the Sun, quite a small telescope will reveal the principal features. The face or disc of the plant is in general of a reddish-yellow colour but there are certain dusky spots and, at both of the poles, white caps. The dusky spots are permanent features. By this is meant that they are always there although their extent and their outlines are liable to changes of a temporary nature. The white spots at both of the poles are believed to be partly due to a deposit of frozen water, either snow or hoar frost, and partly due to thin clouds, probably composed of ice particles suspended in the atmosphere. The atmosphere of Mars is fairly deep and its extent can be seen by a comparison of photographs taken, some in infra-red light and others in ultra-violet. The infra-red photographs depict the actual surface details, that is we see the actual surface, while the ultra-violet photographs only penetrate to the upper limits of the atmosphere. Hence they are perceptibly larger than the others. In this atmosphere clouds can

sometimes be seen; they are usually more numerous at the edge where the sun is rising and tend to disappear as the day advances. There is, however, a mysterious haze layer, the blue haze, which is higher over the equatorial regions than over the poles. Kuiper has shown that the humidity on Mars is low and that there is very little water-vapour in the atmosphere. The other type of cloud is yellow and believed to be vast dust storms due to the dust of the desert regions being caught up and swept along by winds.

The dusky areas are subject to secular changes; they seem to change their colour according to the season. Pale in the winter, they darken in spring and reach their full development in the summer. Kuiper declares that their colour is largely a factor of the seeing; while they appear to be greenish under mediocre seeing they lose their definite colour as the seeing improves. This, if confirmed, will mean that the seeing rather than the season has the most effect in what the observer records as the colour of these areas. In any case the dusky areas are believed to be due to some kind of plant life and if there is vegetation on Mars there must also be some form of animal life in order that the cycle of conversion of carbon-dioxide to carbon and oxygen, and vice versa, may continue.

Martian Canals

Whether or not we believe that the so-called "canals" are continuous streaks or merely a vast number of separate dots and dashes; whether we regard them as actual waterways, dug possibly by intelligent beings, or whether we regard them as perfectly natural features, we have to admit that there is life on Mars. There ARE Martians, even if they remain at the level of our lowest form of plant life; possibly they are only bacteris, although even some form of intelligence may go along with it!

Mars is a smooth world; the thin atmosphere, the absence of large quantities of water, such as seas, all tend to preserve whatever mountains the planet may possess. In all probability the crust is so thick as to be quite static. Hence we come to the conclusion that the changes which our telescopes show take place on Mars are due either to the growth of some form of vegetation or to the deliberate activity of intelligent beings.

The late Prof. A. M. Low was quoted as saying "there is undoubtedly life on Mars—it is very unlikely that Martian languages are anything like ours, or anything we can understand. For all we know to the contrary there may be Martians on the Earth now. The fact that we cannot see them does not prove that they are not there—our band of vision is notoriously narrow."

Few would go as far as that, especially to suggest that intelligences from another planet may actually wander about on the Earth invisible to human eyes. Perhaps we are wrong in looking at the surfaces of the planets for evidence of life, perhaps such life is beneath the surface; we do not know.

The impression received after many years of observation, the hours spent at the eyepiece of a powerful telescope, is that while the Moon looks sterile, Mars looks like a living world. If there are rational beings on Venus or on Mars it is reasonable to suppose that they have already, or will in the future, attain to the same degree of scientific knowledge as ourselves; indeed, they might well be far in advance. If such beings exist, do they also have their UFOs?

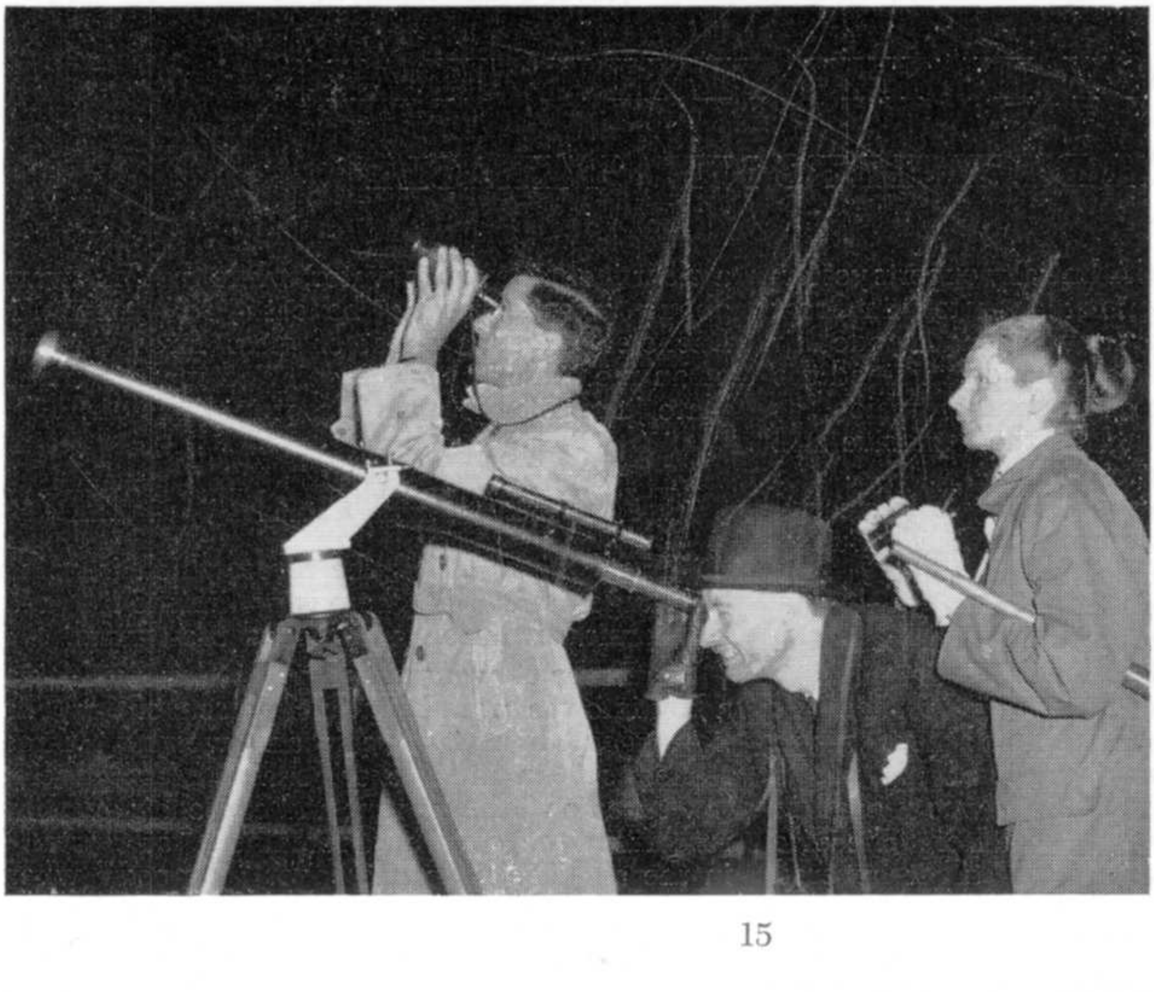
Intelligences in Space

The number of highly-educated persons, including scientists and technicians, who believe in the existence of UFOs is increasing, largely because many of them have had personal experiences of sightings while others feel that a study of the best reports can come to no other conclusion than to admit their existence. The best authorities agree that there is nothing impossible, or even improbable, in other celestial bodies being inhabited by intelligent creatures, indeed the probability is many thousands to one, but they may be located not within the Solar System but far away in the depths of the Galaxy. Neither is there anything impossible or absurd in concluding that such creatures have reached such an advanced stage of development as to devise space ships and to actually visit the Earth and, presumably, other planets as well. But the evidence is circumstantial and in all reports there remains a small element, or a feature, which MIGHT possibly be explained on other grounds. More than this it is unreasonable to expect any scientific man to go. He lacks PROOF and rightly demands it, or at least such body of evidence that little doubt can remain. The solution will not be long in coming, then one side or the other will get a shock. Perhaps Flammarion, the great French astronomer was right when he wrote: "The real aim of astronomy, instead of ending with statements of the positions and movements of the stars, is to enable us to penetrate to them, to make us divine, and know and appreciate their physical condition, their degree of life and intellectuality in the universal order—the multitude of worlds is surely peopled by every imaginable and unimaginable form."

THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL FLYING SAUCER SIGHTING DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 14

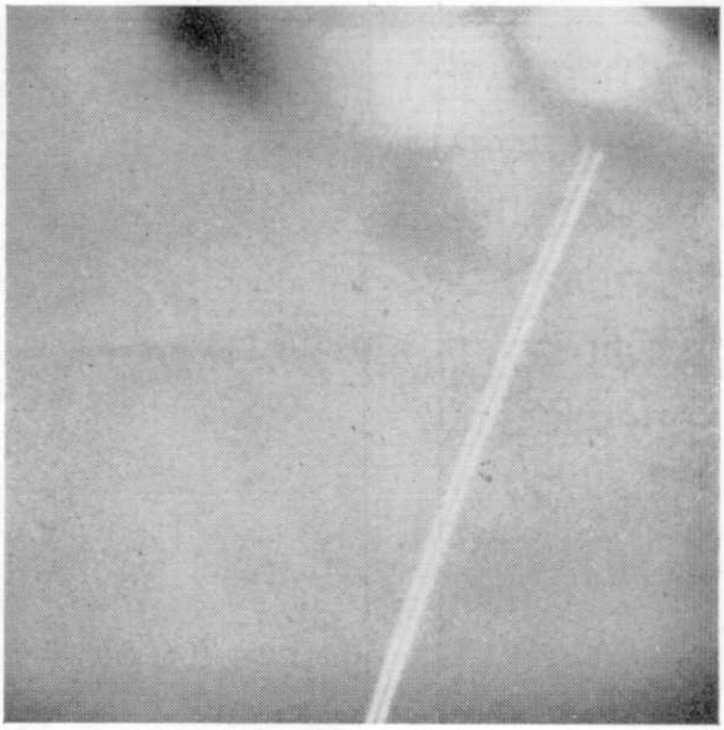
l. to r.: Mr. John Lade, Mr. Charles McK. Longcroft, Hon. Brinsley le Poer Trench, Mr. Torben Nordal and Miss Rosemary Bond.

l. to r.: Mr. Torben Nordal, Mr. Charles McK. Longcroft and Miss Rosemary Bond.



The International UFO Observer Corps took part in night spotting operations on the roof of London's Television House.

FABULOUS COLOUR MOVIE



Three black and white stills from a colour movie taken in September, 1956, by George Adamski, with a 16-mm. movie camera. They show a large U.S.A. jet climbing towards and passing huge space craft hovering further out in earth's atmosphere.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW *now brings you a news story of more than forty years ago. A story that today is strangely topical and which will make some people sit up and think. We reproduce it below by kind permission of the London* Daily Mail *from their issue for Thursday, May 14, 1914.*

BOY IN THE FLYING TRAIN

M. BACHELET'S NEW "MIRACLE"

ANOTHER party of Admiralty experts yesterday visited the Bachelet laboratory in Great Saffron-hill, where the wonderful model air railway is being demonstrated, and examined the models and experimental apparatus which, as already stated, are worked by the repulsive and attractive forces of electro-magnetism.

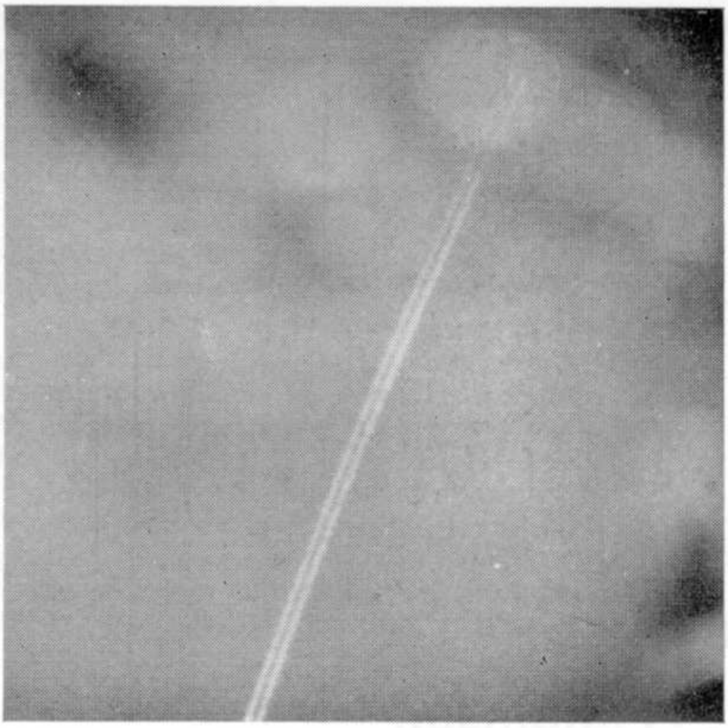
By official request the laboratory was cleared of all other visitors. Admiral F. C. T. Tudor, Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, and Commander Moore, of the same department, were members of the party, but the names of the other members were kept secret.

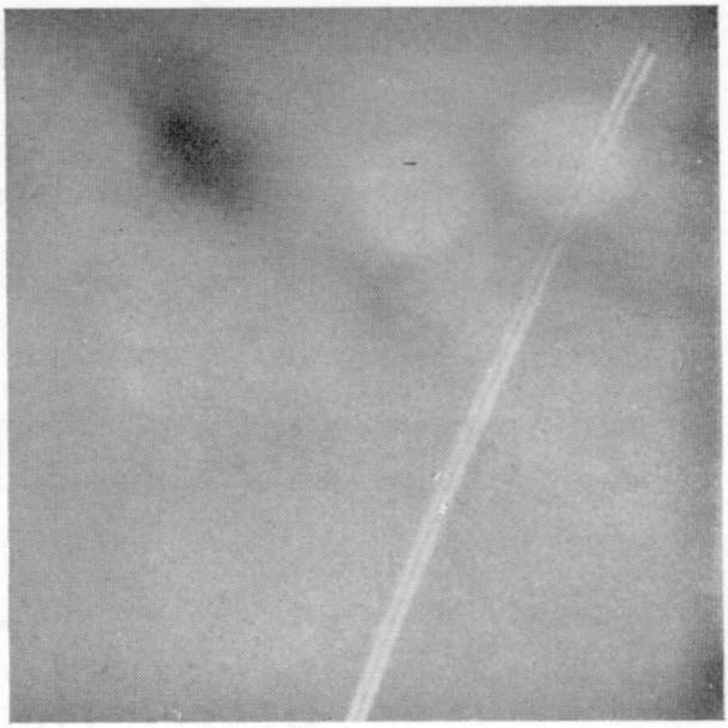
M. Bachelet had some new tricks to show his visitors yesterday afternoon. One of them was to place a bowl of goldfish on one of his magic coils. A heavy disc of aluminium was placed in the bottom and the current turned on. The disc rose, lifted by the unseen "flux," till it hovered a clear inch above the water, while the fish swam about unconcernedly beneath it. Then M. Bachelet placed a sheet of glass three-quarters of an inch thick over the coil and made a metal plate jump off the glass a foot into the air.

"TO CHANGE THE WORLD"

"That," he said, "is the force which is going to change the world. There is no limit to it!" and the admiral frowned and looked thoughtful.

M. Bachelet wound up his display by lifting a boy into the air in his model passenger car. The boy, aged about five years and weighing three stone, sat in a wicker chair. M. Bachelet "switched on" the current and car, chair and boy rose from the coils and remained "supported" in the air. The little passenger "jumped" when





he was suddenly jerked upwards, but quickly broke into smiles and obviously enjoyed his experience as the first passenger in the flying train. The model car weighs about 18 lb., so the total weight lifted was 60 lb. M. Bachelet was highly delighted with the performance of his model.

This afternoon forty members of the House of Commons will inspect the railway. The laboratory will be closed from 12.30 to 4.30 p.m. Up to last evening 3,000 persons had witnessed the demonstrations.

GREAT CENTRAL POSITION

It has been reported that the Great Central Railway Company had agreed to place at the disposal of M. Bachelet a mile of their track for experimenting with a full-size system. Sir Sam Fay, general manager of the Great Central, said yesterday:

" It is not true that any such arrangement has been concluded." Asked if there was any prospect of his company offering such facilities, Sir Sam Fay declared: " That is a different matter."

THUNDERSTORM AT NORTH POLE

The *Vyborgsky Kommunist,* a paper published at Vyborg, a suburb of Leningrad, in their issue of July 31, stated:

" A few days ago the crew of the drifting scientific meteorological station SP-6 observed a thunderstorm. At first the sky was covered with black clouds, and then came the rain and a mighty thunderclap. For more than 15 minutes our camp was lit by lightning flashes. After the lightning had continued for some time, the thunder recommenced with greater intensity. In 75 minutes, thirteen millimetres of rain fell. This is the equivalent of one month's rainfall as observed by the drifting stations.

" When the storm took place, more than one-tenth of the snow on the ice-floe melted.

" After the storm the wind changed direction from SE. to NW., and there was a powerful smell of ozone in the air.

" This is the first time that a thunderstorm has been recorded by our drifting ice-floe stations."

(signed) A. Khlopushin,

Scientific Drifting Station SP-6.

All those associated with " Flying Saucer Review " wish to place on record their appreciation and thanks to both Mrs. F. Spencer and Miss M. Corcos. Both these ladies are voluntarily giving much of their spare time to secretarial work for the magazine. They are rare treasure indeed.

Exclusive dispatch to "Flying Saucer Review"

PROJECT SCROLL

2. THE ROCK OF THE WRITINGS

from
George Hunt Williamson

Headwaters of the Sinkibenia River,
July 10, 1957.

THIS WEEK we penetrated into the vast wilderness beyond Cuzco, in South-Eastern Peru, in the vicinity of the Upper Madre de Dios. Since we left the Marcahuasi Plateau the expedition has encountered many difficulties, but we are happy to report that all members are well and in good spirits.

I will not go into great detail on the flora and fauna of the area, except to say that we have been introduced to vampire bats, the vicious army ants, the red jaguar, the tapir, poisonous snakes, and all the rest of the jungle dwellers. We have crossed rapids and dangerous rivers hundreds of times, and have walked over 200 kilometers through swamps with mud to our waists, through jungle growth that is like an impenetrable wall that must be cut away with machettes every inch of the way, and we have sometimes spent hours on end walking up the middle of rivers when no trails of any kind existed. In the rainy season it would be impossible to enter this unknown land, for the rivers would be so high that an expedition on foot would not be able to penetrate any great distance.

While the land is vicious, with danger and death lurking everywhere, yet it is a fantastically beautiful land. Our destination several days ago was a low group of mountains (really only "hills," the last vestiges of the mighty Andes in Eastern Peru) that appeared to us to be something out of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *Lost World* . . . great green mounds shrouded in fog and mist that thrilled us in a way I cannot begin to explain. We knew that the view ahead of us was of unknown land . . . I felt as though I was on another planet, and we all had a feeling that something strange and wonderful was to be discovered in that land of mystery which looked so near, and yet was so far because foot travel here is most difficult and slow. This may be a land unknown to modern man, but it certainly was not forgotten by his Creator, for it is weirdly beautiful and magnificent.

Perhaps you wonder why we decided on this particular area for our research this year. There have been legends from many tribes of South America that speak of a great "Lost Stone City" of the Ancients in this very area. The Spanish conqueror, Juan Alvarez Maldonado, conducted a great expedition into the area of the Upper Madre de Dios in the sixteenth century and looked for the fabulous Lost City. However, he never penetrated into the area we are now camped in. Several years ago, a Piro Indian, looking for his run-away wife of the Machiguenga Tribe, was in this chain of low mountains and later reported he had come on a great stone road in the jungle and followed it to a city of stone temples and houses. The Incas told Maldonado that they had originally come from the east where had existed a Great Empire. However, even the Inca Emperors didn't know the

location of the fabulous "Lost Cities" for they sent out expeditions to find them, but they all failed. No Spaniards ever entered these cities, although they, too, searched in vain. I believe these cities constituted an Empire that antedated both Atlantis and Lemuria! We have here in South America a Lost Continent that is not buried *under* many fathoms of water but, instead, is buried *behind* miles of "green hell."

Now that we found ourselves in the very same area where the Piro Indian had been and where legends say there is a "Lost Doorway or Portal" to an ante-diluvian world, we began the search for this "Doorway." (Not really an entrance-way, but the face of a mighty stone cliff on which legends said thousands of strange markings appeared, and which the tribes said they knew nothing about, although they had been in the area for hundreds upon hundreds of years!)

Unexplored Territory

Today, on July 10, at 3.30 in the afternoon, we discovered the fabled "Rock of the Marks or Writings." We are in unknown country on the Rio Sinkibenia ("River of Corn" to the Machiguenga Tribe) and ahead of us a short distance there is a wild tribe that has *never been visited* by white or civilised men! They are reputed by the other Indians of the Upper Madre de Dios to be unfriendly and do not desire contact with the outside world. It is through their territory that we must pass in order to reach the Lost Stone City! This we cannot accomplish this season as the rain will be here before we can complete the research. However, we will return in the dry season next year.

For the next few days we will be here at the "Rock of the Writings" taking photographs and making drawings of the many petroglyphs. These are not rock carvings of stone-age man, but are hieroglyphics of a highly-advanced ancient race. The symbols are in the form of the ancient Scroll Writing of Atlantis and Lemuria, and I believe it is a record of a people (or a city) who belonged to the ancient Amazonian Empire . . . for the symbols are related to the world's oldest languages! They cover an area (on the face of the stone cliff) 85 ft. in length and about 8 ft. in height! Some of the glyphs look Mayan or Aztec and there is an attempt at bas-relief.

There is a figure of a young man wearing a magnificent helmet and pointing to the west* . . . we believe he is pointing in the direction of the Lost City, whose priests and historians recorded important happenings on this cliff. It reminds me of the records in stone of Egypt that run for great distances on the walls of the temples of the Nile.

There is much more . . . impossible to describe here. We have located three other "Rocks of Writings," but we must wait till next season to complete our study of them. Our success this year has been wonderful and we thank God for His great direction and guidance! We will return down the "River of Corn" on a balsa raft we must make ourselves here. The rest of the journey will by by Indian canoe and walking. Our expeditions will continue in areas where we will not be affected by the rain and then we will return to this same spot next year at the beginning of the dry season (about May 1, 1958).

People of the Sky

Why are such "Lost Cities" important to UFO research? For one thing, I have learnt from the Machiguenga Indians here that they have a legend that speaks of the time when their fathers were in communication with the *people of the sky*, and the Machiguenga language itself proves that this tribe has descended from a highly-advanced civilisation . . . in other words, they have degenerated to their present state of savagery due to the destruction of the ancient Amazonian Empire ("El Gran Paititi") in some great catastrophe. Their legends also speak of the time of the destruction in detail.

Furthermore, there is supposed to be a blazing crystal of white light that shines eternally in the towers of the cities. . . . I believe it is somehow connected with the same power that is utilised by the UFOs. Over a quarter of a century ago, Colonel Fawcett was looking for these same cities, but he never realised that a few years later they would tie in with the greatest mystery and happening the world has ever known . . . the coming of the space people. There have been numerous sightings reported in the interior of South America recently by the Padres of the Missions, *and I believe the UFOs now have a secret base somewhere near the remains of the "Lost Cities"* that flourished in grandeur in a time when craft from other worlds landed there, and there was communication between the scientists of the cities and those of extraterrestrial origin! Why have the UFOs returned in our generation to visit the cities again? We will attempt to answer these questions soon in FLYING SAUCER REVIEW!

George Hunt Williamson and Expedition.

* Remember, Colonel Fawcett spoke of a statue of a man who is pointing, and that was reported to be in one of the "Lost Cities" of Brazil.

SATELLITES

—*World Domination?*

by

Derek D. Dempster

... co-author with Kenneth W. Gatland of "The Inhabited Universe"

AS I BEGIN to write, the world's first artificial satellite has made 107 circuits of the earth and covered nearly three million miles or about six return journeys to the moon. And it looks like circling the planet indefinitely as a semi-permanent reminder of man's first step into space.

Whether it remains in orbit or not is unimportant to us now. The excitement and speculation is over. What is important, though, is the fact that its launching was successful, pointing the way to a revolution in our way of living, our neighbour worlds and maybe, at some time in the very remote future, the dark and mysterious recesses of interstellar space.

Of course, all these developments are a long way off and if one is to believe the delegates who attended the Congress of Astronautics in Barcelona it will be another 40 years before man sets foot on the moon, and considerably longer before he ventures out to Mars or Venus or any other interplanetary adventure. But on the actual dates these flights are made, opinions differ, since any project must have financial backing. And the larger the backing, the sooner we can expect to fulfil the dreams of all those who for so long were labelled "cranks" by the unimaginative mass of sceptics who can see no further than a year or two ahead.

Before man does venture forth into the void to take his first glance at the world from outside, what can we expect will happen?

In the first place, a great deal will be learnt about our planet and its surrounding atmosphere from the minute and tightly-packed instruments the satellites will carry. Weather forecasting will improve; so will our knowledge of the ionosphere, that mysterious layer we have learnt to use to achieve long-distance radio communication. Cosmic rays, so long veiled by our atmosphere, will also come in for a thorough examination, and since they are believed to be the keys to the nature of the universe, much of vast importance is likely to be revealed to us. There are other things to be discovered, too: the density of the air at heights between 100 and 1,000 miles, whether meteor dust acts as a seeding agent in rain clouds as it drops imperceptibly through the atmosphere.

From all the knowledge we acquire from Sputnik I, as the Russians affectionately call their baby sphere, and its successors, man may discover ways and means of not only improving the forecasting of weather, but of controlling it, so that we may be able to look forward to a more equitable distribution of rain, to green and fertile plains where parched and sandy deserts now stand, to better summers in Britain, to fewer ravaging storms.

And when eventually satellites large enough to carry the necessary relaying equipment are launched the uncertainty of making contact with a friend on the other side of the globe will be a thing of the past. A radio-telephone call from London to Santiago de Chile will be as easy as dialling Mayfair from Knightsbridge. There are no bounds to the technical possibilities. Even for TV, which will no longer be limited in range as it is today.

But even as we look at the benefits the artificial satellite can bestow on civilisation, man seems incapable of keeping his mind fixed upon them as the ultimate aim of his latest achievement. Instead, nations talk about embarking upon a race to be first in space with a manned station in the belief that whoever commands its orbit also commands the world; about firing a rocket with a nuclear warhead at the moon as though our

natural satellite were the target at a fun-fair; about turning the moon into a nuclear testing ground on which to try out the latest weapons of destruction. Whatever the scientific achievement, it seems that man is incapable of applying it to anything but his political ends and destruction before even considering the peaceful applications. It has become abundantly clear that the Russian satellite was developed hand in hand with the military Intercontinental Ballistic Missile and Nikita Kruschev lost no time in making the most of it, psychologically turning America into a second-rate power overnight.

But let us get our outlook into perspective. To begin with, to think that whoever gets into orbit first with an armed space platform commands the world is talking "utter bilge," to quote a favourite expression of the Astronomer-Royal, Professor Richard Van de Riet Woolley.

The military applications of the satellite are being exaggerated. Equipped with television transmitters and scanning lenses, it most certainly has its uses. But the manned platform taking deadly aim at Moscow, Peking or New York from an orbit 1,000 or 2,000 miles out is so much wishful thinking. It would be a sitting target from earth since, to be at all effective, either as a space fortress or as an observation post monitoring every enemy move at sea, on land or in the air, it would have to be big; big enough to be detected with ease and blown to smithereens.

Sputnik I has just clocked up another 18,000 *miles.*

Problems Ahead

There are other problems, too, that cannot be solved in the twinkling of an eye. Manned satellites must afford protection from cosmic radiation, cold, and meteoric bombardment, all of which demand pretty complex and hefty structures. But come the manned satellite must, because man's inexorable urge to push his frontiers back will not allow him to keep his feet on the ground; though, ironically enough, what rose into space on the crest of destructive military intentions may only be applied to improving the lot of mankind.

So far as launching a rocket to the moon is concerned, I believe this to be possible even today. The rocket that took Sputnik I into orbit would probably make the trip with ease, but with not much more than a 10-lb. cargo in its nose, not a 184-lb. satellite. What purpose such a launching would serve is difficult to assess, since it would be extremely difficult to observe the impact of the rocket on the moon's surface, even through the largest of telescopes.

Professor Stringer suggested at the Astronautical Congress in Barcelona that rockets fitted with nuclear warheads could be fired at the moon and used "peacefully" to determine the nature of its surface. Another bright spark came out with an even better idea: to turn the moon into a sort of lunar Christmas Island cum Bikini cum Nevada Desert nuclear testing ground. Frankly, these suggestions horrify me, in particular the second, which, while showing a warped consideration for the genetic future of mankind, has a sinister ring.

Now, however magnificent man's scientific achievement in climbing the first rung of the ladder into space, is it strictly necessary to make the second step on the crest of bellicose intentions? Surely the moon should be allowed to remain virgin territory until explorers have had a chance to look around, assess its mineral wealth and determine whether it can be profitably colonised for the welfare of mankind. Pelting it with atomic warheads can only render it even more inhospitable than it would now apparently seem.

Moon Inhabited?

But what if the moon were not virgin territory; and intelligent beings had already colonised our natural satellite or used it as a base! The launching and exploding of atomic bombs upon its surface would be nothing short of criminal, even in totalitarian state law. So, before man takes it into his head to start target practice on the face of the moon, he should consider with the greatest care the ultimate results.

Of course, what most pure scientists would be more interested in is a rocket which would pass round and behind the moon, making a complete survey and record of its surface and force fields before returning to earth. Although the guidance problem would present enormous difficulties the plan is technically feasible. It should not take too long to put into action.

Whatever I have to say, the race into space is on and man is riding on an orbit of apprehension and suspicion. What a pity it is that it is not so much the peaceful application of our escape from gravity that makes news but the destructive aspects of it. But perhaps when man finally discovers that his achievements cannot properly be applied to war and that the satellite will revolutionise human habits he may resign himself to peaceful pursuits. Serenity will have come to the world at last.

By now Sputnik I has travelled a further 36,000 miles. It has been round the world 108½ times.

THE GHOSTS AND THE GOSSAMER

by

Arthur Constance

(Author of "The Inexplicable Sky")

THERE IS an old story regarding a noted scientist who met a ghost—not a departed human spirit but an honest-to-goodness old-fashioned wraith, weird and unworldly. The scientist had no immediate explanation of the apparition. It was something quite beyond his experience. He peered at it and remarked quite casually, " Very interesting. I am not afraid. If this ghost really exists it is no more than another scientific fact."

Such a materialistic attitude of mind may (or may not) give its owner courage and faith so that he can contemplate the supernatural, the unknown, or even what Addison described as " the wrecks of matter, and the crash of worlds," with equanimity—but it has no value as an approach to reality. It is, unfortunately, the attitude of the vast majority of civilised humans today.

Now I have always realised that in writing these articles I stick my neck out and invite the axe of ruthless criticism, and it may well be that the day will come—if it has not already arrived —when my creative head will fall away from the body or substance of these articles, so that you will look in vain for my name in the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. But before that happens I hope I shall have cleared up any misunderstanding in the minds of my readers as to where I stand: it may be that it is at the foot of the guillotine, but your Editor has never tied my hands, and I assure you that I am not blindfolded. All that I shall ask, before the axe falls, is a few sentences to make my position clear to my friends. Forestalling my probable fate, I give you one such explanation, as I begin this article.

In our last issue, in a brilliantly-written and vitally interesting letter, Mr. C. G. Smith of Gravesend suggested that I may be wrong in stating that the beings who are coming to us from other dimensions (or " outer space," if you prefer it that way) are " baffled in their attempts to communicate with us." I am very sorry if my word usage created some confusion of thought. I fully agree with Mr. Smith that " the ordering of events, the growth of perception, the contribution by various men towards enlightenment, are subtle, and often not perceived," and that there are many in the world who receive " messages," being clairvoyant. In short, that so far as guidance of the human race is concerned—guidance received consciously by persons of high spiritual discernment, and often unconsciously by poets, preachers, authors and others—there is (as there always has been) free communication between spiritual beings and ourselves.

As Mr. Smith puts it, " All over the world communication is in progress all the time, for many of man's ' instincts ' and ' impulses ' have no logical explanation."

Mr. Smith's words at once reminded me of Faraday, who confessed that on many occasions, when he had some abstruse and seemingly insoluble problem that worried him, he would send it down into his subconsciousness before sleep, and would awake to find the problem efficiently solved. But all such instances, and all guidance given to mankind from the Eternal, is *one-way communication.* When I have spoken of spiritual beings being baffled in their attempts to establish communication I have referred to communication in its fuller sense—two-way communication. The faults and inhibitions are our own, as humans still enmeshed in matter. We misread the messages given us. We neglect to follow the guiding impulses. We cannot reply adequately—and this particularly applies to our clumsy responses to the beings who control the UFOs—because, as Tennyson puts it, we are infants " crying in the

night, and with no language but a cry."

So far as clear two-way communication is concerned, the higher spiritual intelligences are baffled in their attempts to establish it.

I have said that the materialistic attitude of the scientist in that story—and this has nothing to do with belief or disbelief in ghosts—is the attitude towards the miraculous, the supernatural and the unknown shared by the vast majority of humans today, in our science-obsessed world. They believe (and the belief is fostered by all materialistic scientists) that anything which may appear to be miraculous (not in conformity with natural laws as we know them) is capable of some scientific explanation if only we had more data, statistics, experience of it.

Pure Assumption

This is of course pure assumption. It is the attitude of mind of any primitive savage, living in a community of humans whose skins are entirely black, who hears rumours of the existence of a white man. The savage has never seen one, cannot believe that any human could possibly exist who does not have a black skin. A white skin is therefore a miracle. But note that our hypothetical savage is a scientific savage, with the attitude of a materialistic scientist—he is no superstitious fool, for he argues from the general to the particular, and explains the exception by the laws and terms of the Rule.

He says, "If I met a man apparently white it might seem a miracle, but the truth would be that he was really black, and if I knew more about him his blackness would be a scientific fact." Pure assumption—*similar to that of the materialistic scientist who believes that any phenomenon, however incongruous it might seem and even contradictory of his materialistic theories, MUST conform to his theories if he knew more about it.*

Carlyle, in his first chapter on "Natural Supernaturalism" in *Sartor Resartus,* looks at the scientific fact and discovers that it is itself supernatural. In taking this attitude—directly opposed to that of the materialistic scientist in our story—he is in alignment with Spencer's opening chapters on the "ultimate uncaused" in that writer's *First Principles.*

"Ghosts," wrote Carlyle, "there are nigh a thousand million walking the earth openly at noontide; some half-hundred have vanished from it, some half-hundred have arisen from it, ere thy watch ticks once. O, Heaven, it is mysterious, it is awful to consider that we not only carry each a future ghost within him; but are, in very deed, Ghosts!"

If Nature abhors a vacuum, then materialistic science *abominates* a mystery. How can anything possibly exist which science cannot, sooner or later (probably sooner) "explain"? But we need not apply the materialistic attitude of our scientist in the story to supernatural phenomena only, to recognise its utter worthlessness as a means of approaching reality. Let our cocksure materialist be confronted with a new-born infant. What he does not know about it will eventually be explained as "scientific fact." Suggest that there is a mysterious something—spirit, personality, something eternal, immaterial—and he firmly believes that if it exists it can be nothing more than "scientific fact." So with any of Shakespeare's sonnets, or any of Bach's compositions. "Spirit? Personality? Character? If such things exist we shall eventually analyse them all—are we not making enormous strides in psychological fields?—and it will all be explained as scientific and factual."

Shape

What is the shape of a man? Many humans have been born without arms or legs, who have had human qualities of the highest order. It may be that the shape of a human spirit—if it has any shape—is that which we have come to associate with the UFOs. Or if we are compelled to give it a shape, its form may be similar to that of a spider—a central body with out-reaching arms, or appendages, seeking experience-contacts. "Similar to" a spider's shape, perhaps—but if we seek an ultimate definition, then the human spirit can only be shapeless, as it is indeed timeless and spaceless.

I have created the term "Spiderism"—in one of my earlier articles—because I firmly believe that men are more like spiders than they are like any other creatures. Spiderism is, of course, the attitude of mind that now dominates materialistic science. It can only interpret phenomena in terms of its own earth-environment. It reaches out to distant stars and examines them, *not as they are "now," but as they existed millions of years ago*—and it is very sure that the "natural laws"—gravitational, biological, meteorological, and all the rest of them—which we have formulated to "explain" the phenomena of our own world MUST apply to all the billions of suns in billions of galaxies in the Cosmos. Yet we are spiders, in our own corner of a shed in some back-yard of the Universe, judging the entire conditions of the Cosmos in terms of Spiderism.

Try to tell a spider that UNO exists and it will translate all that you say into terms of catching flies. Materialistic science is compelled to con-

sider the probability of life on Mars, or any of the other planets, *in terms of life on this earth.* "If there is oxygen—if there is water"—as though a spider were saying to a human trying to communicate with it: "If you have spinnerets I shall believe in your existence—how can any spider, even as big as you say you are, exist without spinnerets?"

Spiders

All symbolisms must fail in our attempts to describe the Cosmos, because we are spiders, perhaps more insignificant than spiders, in our dark earth-shed. They fail most disastrously when we try to reduce the Cosmos to terms of "scientific fact." They have most chance of success, in their approaches to reality, if they are what we humans term "fantastic," "unscientific" or even "ridiculous." Yet what we call "scientific facts" (data comprising the assemblage of "what we know" as humans) *are themselves as miraculous and mysterious as any of those phenomena which we call "supernatural."* The spider itself (unique among animals, and one of the only two creatures which builds a trap, the other being the larva of the caddis Hydropsyche) is a living miracle. It breaks every law of biological science. Other creatures build nests, dams, all kinds of structures: only the spider and the caddis larva build traps. But it has a more fantastic and incredible way of building. It builds its own body in ways which contradict all our scientific knowledge of metabolism. It can live without food for long periods, then suddenly gorge itself. The physical fitness of a spider is something that bludgeons a materialist into gibbering insanity in all his attempts to "explain" it.

There are 40,000 known species of spiders—compared with 6,000 species of mites, only 2,000 harvest-men, and only 800 false scorpions. Yet this amazing success in its so-called "evolutionary development" has never been shared or imitated by any other animal. Flight has been achieved by other creatures, but all the spinners of silk are Arthropoda*, and we look in vain either within or without the phylum for other examples of development leading to parallel or convergent evolution of the type.

Of all symbols available to us, in our attempt to construct a non-Euclidean geometry, there is none more appropriate than the web of a spider. Tennyson's words are peculiarly applicable:

> Star to star vibrates light: may soul to soul
> Strike thro' a finer element of her own?

The dominating principle of all life is relationship. In man relationship assumes tremendous, sometimes horrific significance. He is a spider in the sense that each human being begins to send out filaments of relationship from the moment of birth—even as baby spiders, after being carried around by their mother, will climb to the top of a grass-stalk and release fine threads of gossamer which float away with the wind, and which, as the little creatures seize the favourable moment, carry the tiny argonauts far away from their homes in sky-reaching adventures.

But all symbolisms fail in their finer applications, and so we find every human being borne into this world constructing a relationship-web of its own which extends far beyond its limited environment (as in the spider's case)—a web which reaches out to enmesh the distant stars.

This relationship-web (with all its points, angles and curves) provides our non-Euclidean geometry. Its only possible symbol is the web of a spider, but we must conceive it as a web which is not merely unilateral, for it runs away in all directions—the word "directions" having no spatial significance, and meaning no more than "connective approaches and receptions." As the symbolism develops—the only possible one, to build an all-dimensional geometry—the human mind is quickly befogged and rendered inadequate as an instrument of comprehension.

All is One

For each human "spider," spinning its own relationship-web within the Cosmos, is in no fixed position. Relationship is the dominating factor, but it operates in motion. Complicating the symbolism, but in so doing approaching more and more closely to absolute reality, is the fact that *all the millions of webs spun by human spiders from birth to death are entangled with each other.* Filaments run from peasants to presidents, from humans to animals, to multitudinous inanimate objects, to past events and future events. Slowly, inevitably, the relationship filaments are added to, in every human being's contact with matter, from birth to what we call "death." No thought, no word, no act, of any human is isolated.

Throughout the Cosmos the filaments interlace and interlace, and the spinners of them are in ceaseless motion. The motions of the spinners are timeless and spaceless. *No human personality is "contained" within its physical body or conditioned by it when once it realises its spiritual independence.* To suggest that a man is merely an assemblage of the material of seven bars of soap, the carbon of 9,000 lead pencils, the mag-

* Invertebrate animals having jointed legs, including insects, arachnids, crustaceans, etc.

nesium of a dose of salts, the phosphorous of 2,200 match-heads, the lime of a can of white-wash, a pinch of potassium, a cupful of sugar, the iron of a two-inch nail, and enough sulphur to cleanse a dog of fleas, mixed with ten gallons of water; and that the ingenious assemblage of such ingredients and a few others constitutes his personality (and is not merely the physical machine which he uses, repairs and finally discards) is to ignore human values, human potentialities and human history. *And if he is not contained within his body he is certainly not localised by it,* as countless facts in such fields as telepathy, extra-sensory perception and para-psychology generally combine to prove.

Man's extra-sensory powers are, of course, undeveloped. He has concentrated on his *physical* world and on the development of his *physical* senses to the detriment of his spaceless-timeless powers: those which make him most truly man. But even now, in their sleep existences and in imaginative conceptions, millions of people live timelessly and spacelessly, using a spiritual geometry which supersedes our every-day Euclidean one.

Absolute Truth

Truth is always conditioned by viewpoint. If one person only, concerned in any incident, gives his version of the truth it must necessarily be prejudiced and partial. If all persons concerned with the incident give their versions, then the consensus of viewpoints must necessarily approximate more closely to the truth. Yet materialistic scientists are content to base their assumptions, guesses and theories on *materialistic* experiences of the Cosmos, or of Cosmic phenomena. *Even as the testimonies of thousands of people who have seen UFOs are ignored by the conventional scientists, so they ignore the testimonies of millions of people in all the world religions regarding the existence of God, and their experiences in supernatural fields.*

We need Euclidean geometry while we remain imperfect, undeveloped humans. It is no fixed system: all its points, lines and angles change, merge, vanish and reappear from moment to moment. Such changes and distortions are inseparable from the system—*they make it what it is.* But there is a geometry of the spirit, based upon a fixed Viewpoint (as Euclidean geometry pretends to be, but is not). It is a geometry in which each human soul has its viewpoint—one which continually moves yet remains for ever fixed in its relation to God, Whose Eternal Viewpoint comprises, in infinite wisdom and compassion, all the points, lines, angles and curves of His creatures' experiences.

To embrace as many human viewpoints as possible, seeking that spirit of compassion which animated the Divine Christ when He moved among men (and which still animates Him as He moves among the fear-dominated millions in all civilised countries today, healing the sick in mind and body), is to approach more closely to the All-comprehensive Viewpoint of God.

"Beware of Impatience"

Three inter-related quotations come to my mind. The first is from C. G. Smith's letter—wisely headed " Beware of Impatience "—already mentioned:

> Truly all men journey together towards enlightenment each using the equipment which he is provided with. Yet men are not alone, in conflict with a mighty and hostile Universe: their goal is a harmony with all things in that Universe.

The second is from Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*:

> God is like a skilful Geometrician, who, when more easily and with one stroke of his Compass he might describe or divide a right line, had yet rather do this in a circle or longer way, according to the constituted and fore-laid principles of his Art.

Words which may seem meaningless or inexplicable to those of this generation who lack reverence and restraint, and who seek short cuts to knowledge and happiness, preferring the crude straight lines of the material to the gentle curves of the spiritual and eternal.

My final quotation is from Browning's *Abt Vogler*:

> Therefore to whom turn I but to thee, the ineffable Name?
> Builder and maker, thou, of houses not made with hands!
> What, have fear of change from thee who art ever the same?
> Doubt that thy power can fill the heart that thy power expands?
> There shall never be one lost good! What was, shall live as before;
> The evil is null, is nought, is silence implying sound;
> What was good shall be good, with, for evil, so much good more;
> On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven, a perfect round.

From an Astronomer's Notebook

by W. Schroeder

(Author of "Practical Astronomy")

January

1	Algol Minimum 15.00 hrs. G.M.T.
2-3	Meteors of the Quadrantid Shower.
3	Earth in Perihel.
5	Full Moon.
10	Moon in Perigee.
	Algol Minimum 06.00 hrs. G.M.T.
12	Moon in Last Quarter.
13	Moon near Jupiter.
	Moon in ascending node.
	Algol Minimum 03.00 hrs. G.M.T.
15	Algol Minimum 23.00 hrs. G.M.T.
16	Moon near Mars and Saturn.
	Mercury in greatest western elongation.
17	Meteors of Cygnid Shower.
	Moon near Mercury.
18	Algol Minimum 20.00 hrs. G.M.T.
19	New Moon.
21	Algol Minimum 17.00 hrs. G.M.T.
	Moon near Venus.
23	Mars and Saturn in Conjunction.
24	Moon in Apogee.
27	Moon in descending node.
	Moon in First Quarter.
28	Venus in inferior Conjunction.
30	Algol Minimum 07.00 hrs. G.M.T.

February

2	Algol Minimum 04.00 hrs. G.M.T.
4	Full Moon.
5	Algol Minimum 01.00 hrs. G.M.T.
5-10	Meteors of Aurigid Shower.
7	Moon in Perigee.
	Algol Minimum 22.00 hrs. G.M.T.
8	Mercury and Venus in Conjunction.
9	Moon near Jupiter.
10	Algol Minimum 19.00 hrs. G.M.T.
	Moon in ascending node.
11	Moon in Last Quarter.
13	Moon near Saturn.
	Algol Minimum 16.00 hrs. G.M.T.
14	Moon near Mars.
16	Moon near Venus.
17	Moon near Mercury.
18	New Moon.
21	Moon in Apogee.
22	Algol Minimum 06.00 hrs. G.M.T.
23	Moon in descending node.
25	Algol Minimum 03.00 hrs. G.M.T.
26	Moon in First Quarter.
27	Algol Minimum 24.00 hrs. G.M.T.

WITH THE shortest days of the winter already behind us, the sun remains above the horizon for 8 hours and 10 minutes on January 1, and from now on the length of the days increases rapidly. At the beginning of February we have already 9 hours 20 minutes of daylight, and at the end of February the length of the day reaches 10 hours and 55 minutes. This increase is all the more noticeable, as our clocks gain on the sun at the beginning of the year, so that all sundials are slow. This has the result that the time of sunrise remains almost constant, and all the increase is added to the time of sunset.

On January 3 the earth passes a very important point of her yearly orbit around the sun. Astronomers call this point the Perihelion; it is that point of a planet's orbit which is nearest to the sun. The difference in the distance from the sun is sufficient to make the summer in the southern hemisphere hotter than the summer in our latitudes, which occurs when the earth is further away from the sun. But we have the advantage that our summer half-year, from the beginning of spring to the beginning of autumn, is seven days longer than the summer half-year in the southern hemisphere.

Fig. 1. The aspect of the south-eastern sky with the Moon and Mercury at 07.20 hrs. G.M.T. on January 17, 1958. The broken line represents the ecliptic.

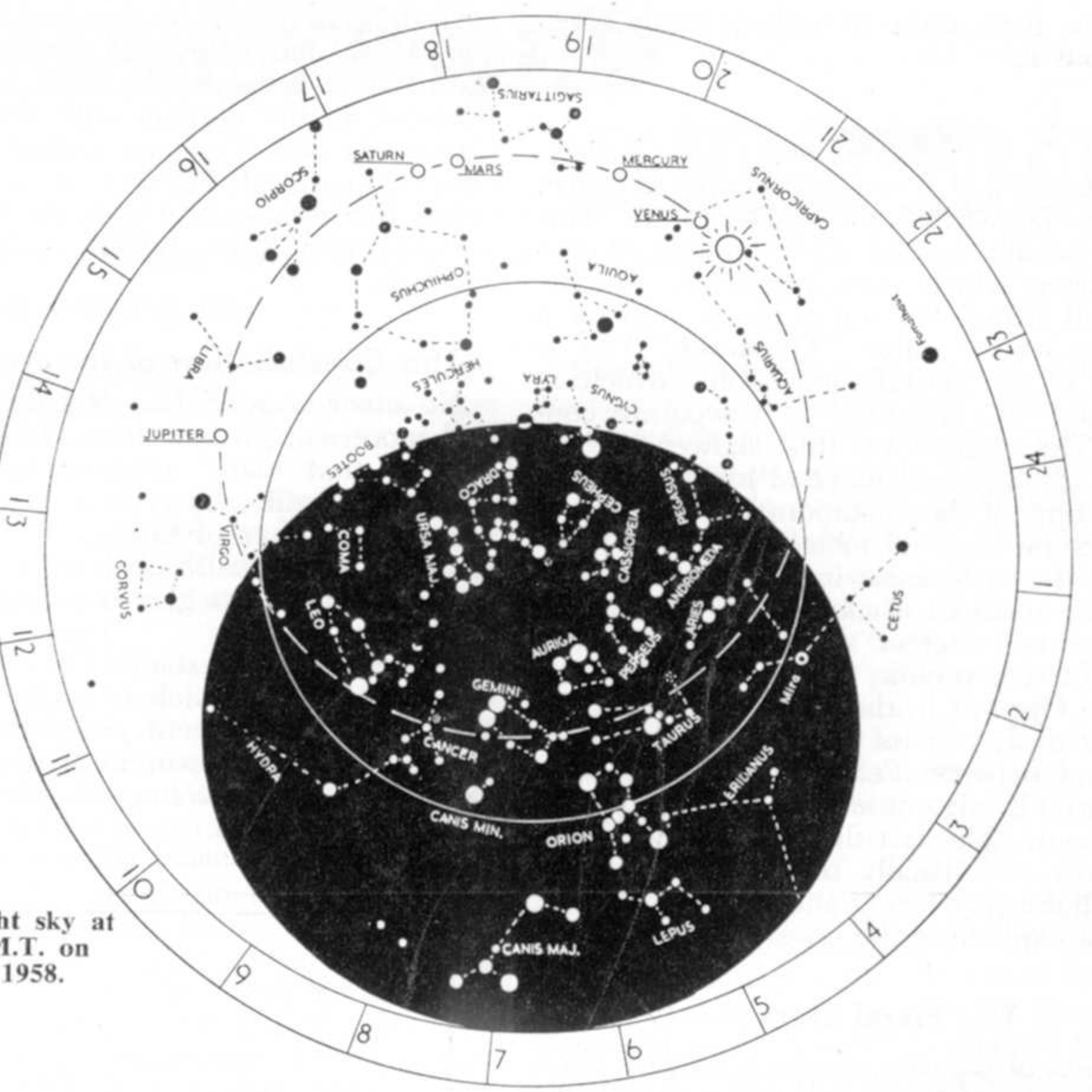


Fig. 2. The night sky at 22.00 hrs. G.M.T. on February 1, 1958.

The Moon and the Planets

The first Full Moon of the year provides us with the longest moonlit night of the year, the Full Moon remaining above the horizon for about 15 hours 40 minutes. At the same time the moon is almost in Perigee, so that her apparent diameter is appreciably larger than at the times of Apogee. The ratio of the largest to the smallest possible diameter of the Full Moon is equal to 7:6, large enough to be noticed even without instrumental aid.

Mercury can be observed once again, this time around the middle of January. The greatest western elongation occurs on January 16, when the distance of the planet from the sun will be 24.5°. This is several degrees short of the possible maximum, but just about large enough to make a few observations of the planet possible. We will have to look for Mercury about half an hour before sunrise in the south-eastern part of the sky, a few degrees above the horizon.

On the 17th it should be particularly easy to find Mercury, as the moon will be in the vicinity, indicating the place where we have to look. Fig. 1 shows the aspect of the sky on this day, but not all the stars shown on the diagram will be visible, as dawn is already well on its way by that time, and the sky will be fairly bright.

The evening sky is devoid of planets during these two months. Jupiter, now between the Virgin and the Scales, rises at about midnight. This planet is approaching opposition and is therefore gaining in brightness. At the end of February Jupiter will be almost twice as bright as Sirius.

Mars and Saturn are moving towards the Archer, but they rise less than three hours before the sun, and as they remain low in the sky, they are not very well situated for observation.

Venus passes through inferior conjunction on January 28 and remains too close to the sun to be observable during January and February.

The only conjunction between planets which is worth noting is that of January 23, between Mars and Saturn, occurring in the lower reaches of Ophiuchus. As Mars passes about four degrees south of Saturn, and neither of the two is very

bright at the time, there is nothing really spectacular about it.

Meteors

On January 2 and 3 we can observe a swarm of meteors, known as the Quadrantids. This swarm are usually named after the star or constellation from which they apparently radiate, but we shall search the star maps in vain for a constellation of the name "Quadrant." This is in fact part of the constellation Bootes, which, in former times, was regarded as a separate constellation. The meteors of this shower are of medium brightness, and move at medium speed, and at the time of the maximum activity we can expect to count over 40 meteors per hour. Unfortunately this will occur in the early hours of the morning at about 3 a.m.

The other two meteor showers noted in the diary are not very prolific. On January 17 we can observe the Cygnids in the west, soon after sunset. This is a shower of rather slow, trained meteors, and between February 5 and 10 there are the Aurigids, also observable in the evening but in the south. This last shower consists of very slow meteors and usually produces a few fireballs, which are very bright and can, on occasion, be heard to explode in the lower atmosphere.

The Fixed Stars

The region of the sky which is directly overhead at this time of the year shows a remarkable lack of bright stars. No wonder the ancient astronomers left a big hole here amidst the other constellation. But about 300 years ago Hevelius made up three constellations from the faint stars of this region which he named Little Lion, Lynx (you need the eyes of a lynx to see this one), and Giraffe. None of the stars in these constellations are brighter than magnitude 4, and it is not surprising that they are overlooked, especially as a most glorious view is presented by the winter stars which are now visible in the south.

In the centre of this group we find Orion, and around him are the two Dogs, the Twins, the Charioteer, and the Bull. Altogether we have in this small region of the heavens no less than six stars of the first magnitude, and nearly twice as many of the second. No other part of the sky is as generously endowed as this.

Towards the east we find another field of rather insignificant stars. The only star reaching magnitude 3 is Alphard in the Water Serpent.

Further east we come to the Lion, and beyond this we find the Great Bear with its "Tail" pointing at the horizon.

High up in the west is Perseus with the variable star Algol, and below are Andromeda and the Ram, while towards the north the Milky Way stretches to the horizon with the constellations Cassiopeia and Cepheus embedded in it. The Great Square of Pegasus is already half-way below the horizon, and so is the Whale with the variable star Mira, which is invisible at the moment.

The Constellation of the Month: Orion

No other constellation is easier to remember and more conspicuous than Orion, and it is no wonder that many amateur astronomers start their systematic observations of the stars with one or the other of Orion's stars. It is really amazing what wealth of detail the smallest telescope or even opera glasses will show in this part of the sky.

The westernmost star in Orion's belt, δ (delta), is a double star which is easily separated with the smallest instrument. A white star of magnitude 2.0 has a companion of mag. 6.8 at a distance of 53″, the colour of which is distinctly violet.

(*Continued on cover* iii)

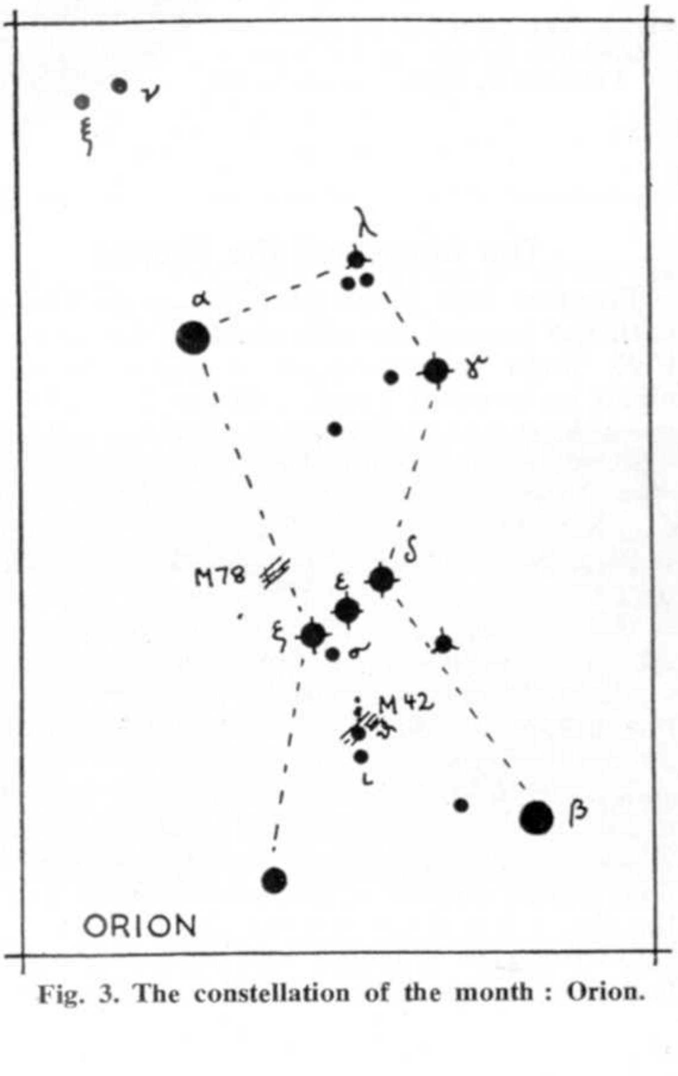


Fig. 3. The constellation of the month : Orion.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

No. 9 . . . Are people from other worlds living and working among us?

HAVE YOU occasionally come across someone who is different? Someone who takes part in the routine, but who is not of this world.

A good many saucer researchers and some saucer authors have come to the conclusion that people from other worlds are living and working with earth people on this planet. It makes a fascinating talking point!

There is reason to believe that on various occasions space ships have landed and that their occupants have spoken to people here. George Adamski, Truman Bethurum, Howard Menger, Orfeo Angelucci, George Van Tassel and many others have all told of their experiences with the space people.

However, many of those contacted have stated that space people, actually born on other planets, do come here in space ships, and go to live and work in cities. It is said that they act as " contact men " and undertake other special missions.

In *Inside the Space Ships,* one of the two men who contacted Adamski in Los Angeles—the Martian—told him: " We are what you on Earth might call " contact men." We live and work here, because, as you know, it is necessary on Earth to earn money with which to buy clothing, food and the many things that people must have. We have lived on your planet now for several years. At first we did have a slight accent. But that has been overcome and, as you can see, we are unrecognised as other than earth men.

" At our work and in our leisure time we mingle with people here on Earth, never betraying the secret that we are inhabitants of other worlds. . . ."

Truman Bethurum, in his book *Aboard a Flying Saucer,* recounts how Aura Rhanes, the space woman, was seen by several people in places of business and on city streets.

In Angelucci's *The Secret of the Saucers* the space visitor is quoted as saying: " . . . if you did not know who I am, you could not tell me from one of your fellows. Tonight I am no half-phantom, but can move among men as an Earthman. . . . You know now that we can appear and function as human beings."

How about languages? Well, how do Germans, Italians, Brazilians and Swedes get on when they visit another country? The answer is that some of them learn its language. Obviously, they vary in their aptitude and perhaps at first they have a slight accent, like Adamski's Martian did.

It is said that the space people are thousands of years ahead technically. If that is so, it would be an easy thing for them to monitor Earth's radio and television programmes. This would help them considerably to pick up Earth languages. After all, there are language tuition schools that teach languages on this planet with the aid of gramophone records!

Several contactees have said that the space people do not use their own names, and do not identify themselves openly. It has been said that it would not be wise to ask anyone verbally if he was from another world. He would have to deny it. One reason could be that the peoples of this world have not yet fully accepted them and if one of them disclosed his identity he might (a) be locked up as a lunatic or (b) if able to prove that he was from another world, be worshipped as a god by the masses, which the space people do not wish. Other reasons spring to mind, but the above two will suffice.

It would therefore be up to the visitors to identify themselves to anyone, if for any reason it was necessary for them to do so. The space people are said to be well developed in telepathy and could receive a mental question as to their origin. The decision to answer such a question would rest with them, and it is said that they would find a way if it was desired to disclose their identity to some extent.

It is said that there are many more space people walking around than is generally realised. The man sitting next to you in the train or bus, or possibly even someone working near you in your office could be from another world.

Yes, now and again everyone meets someone who seems just a little out of the ordinary run of things. Do you know anyone like that? Are space people living and working with you on Earth? What do you think?

SELECTED BOOKS

Reviewed by The Editor

THE EXPANDING CASE FOR THE UFO, by M. K. Jessup. (The Citadel Press, New York. 253 pages, $3.50.)

In his previous book, *The Case for the UFO,* the author presented some pretty strong evidence to prove that UFOs and intelligences connected with them live in the space immediately beyond the earth—what he calls the gravitational neutral of the earth-sun-moon system.

In his new work Dr. Jessup develops his thesis in a most scholarly and exciting manner. It is as if he had suddenly come into a long-forgotten, dark and dust-filled box room. He has, let us say, swept aside the cobwebs from the window and lifted the lids of the ancient chests that have laid there for so long. Shafts of light now pour into the room, illuminating the treasure revealed in each box. One has inscribed on its lid, Meteorology, and others, Astronomy, Selenology, History, Ethnology and Archaeology. Dr. Jessup dips into all of them and brings out much that is seemingly new to this so-called civilisation, and much that was known to far older, greater and long-forgotten ones.

There is fascinating material about the world's pygmy tribes. He asks, were these people, who today are scattered throughout the world, but with similar traditions, descended from space people? The author tells of 47-in. high chambers in the Great Pyramid, the little steps leading up to the " Inca's Throne " at Sacsahuaman, and poses the question, is there a connection with the current stories of " little men " from space craft?

Dr. Jessup has much to say on the topical subject of artificial satellites and goes so far as to suggest that " the whole fanfare is part of a not-so-subtle build-up towards a major announcement about unidentified flying objects."

Furthermore, taking cognisance of the military plans (thinly disguised under " scientific progress ") of both the West and the East to be the first to " grab " the moon and thus dominate the earth, and also of the Russian idea of sending a rocket with a nuclear head to explode on the moon's surface, it is interesting to note that Dr. Jessup asks: " Is our moon really a dead planet, devoid of any kind of life?" In fact, he produces very considerable data to suggest that it is very much alive, and that it may well be a base for UFO activity.

Incidentally, the author was instructor in both Astronomy and Mathematics at the University of Michigan and Drake University. He also holds a Doctorate in Astrophysics. He erected and operated the largest refracting telescope in the Southern Hemisphere, in South Africa. He is an acknowledged expert on the megalithic stoneworks of Peru, Syria, Easter Island and the Orient.

THEY SHALL BE GATHERED TOGETHER, by John McCoy. Privately produced. (P.O. Box 3433, Corpus Christi, Texas, U.S.A. 82 pages, including photographs, $1.95.)

This is a different kind of saucer book, with some important material in it.

Mr. McCoy describes some very interesting saucer contacts, both in Texas and Canada.

One contact in particular, that of November 6, 1954, should be read carefully by all saucer researchers. One reason is that it was so well authenticated, and three police officers were present. There were 11 witnesses in all.

The author and seven other friends set out purposefully one evening " to Padre Island, a long, lonely 120-mile strip of sand off the Texas coast, in hopes of seeing a saucer and perhaps being able to photograph one."

After parking their car, they divided into two parties and deliberately set out to try and communicate with the space people by telepathy.

" In less than half an hour both groups saw what seems to have been a signal from a saucer—a steady white light which suddenly blazed into view seemingly not very far offshore."

Subsequently, both groups returned to the car. The author told the party that something was going to happen, that a saucer would be seen and that there was a good chance that it would land, and he also indicated the direction it would come from.

This is one of the most interesting accounts of a saucer contact I have come across. I will not describe it any more here, except to write that something happened at approximately the hour foretold. By then three police officers were also present, and two of them subsequently signed an affidavit in January, 1956, attesting to the authenticity of the events as reported in *Saucers* magazine and *Fate* magazine. (Copies of this affidavit may be obtained from the author free of charge.) A photostat copy of an affidavit signed by the author and Mr. Ray Stanford relating to the same event is included in the book.

Many other sightings and contacts are described, and there are five full-page saucer illustrations known as the Passiac photographs.

Mr. McCoy outlines the plan of the space

people and explains how certain groups and individuals are being drawn into this work. Why are they doing it? Why have they been gathered together?

SAUCER DIARY, by Israel Norkin. (Pageant Press Inc., New York. 137 pages, $3.00.)

This is an unusual saucer book. Mr. Norkin has written it, as the title indicates, in diary form.

At first sceptical about flying saucers, the author decided to probe further into the matter. This book is really the story of the growth of his understanding of both the existence of the space craft and of the implications of their coming to this planet.

Saucer Diary contains interviews with saucer contactees, letters, pictures and personal sighting reports.

Those of you who have read Truman Bethurum's book, *Aboard a Flying Saucer*, and of his contacts with Aura Rhanes from the planet Clarion, will be interested to know that Mr. Norkin tells for the first time of Mrs. Bessie T. Arthur's contact with the same space lady. Furthermore, Mrs. Arthur's contact took place way back in 1937.

The author quotes the story of one person who brought back several souvenirs of his visit to a 300-ft. wide space ship.

Mr. Norkin publishes information as to why the space people hesitate to make formal contact with this planet and content themselves at this juncture with selected contacts. It is a courageous and sincerely written book.

Many interesting and hitherto unpublished saucer photographs are included.

OTHER TONGUES—OTHER FLESH, by George Hunt Williamson.

This important book was reviewed in the March-April issue earlier this year. It describes the first meeting with a Venusian when the author was a witness at the George Adamski sighting, and goes on to interpret the markings of the footprints in the sand left by the space visitor, and is now being made available in this country for the first time.

Copies of the American edition are being exclusively distributed by the British publishers, Neville Spearman Ltd., of 112, Whitfield Street, London, W.1, from whom they are obtainable. The price, including postage, is 27s. 6d.

Neville Spearman also state that they will be publishing in 1958 Mr. Williamson's new book, *Secret Places of the Lion*, which discusses reincarnation, UFOs and various journeys he has made and will be making to parts of Brazil and Mexico never visited by white man before.

THEY RODE IN SPACE SHIPS, by Gavin Gibbons. (Neville Spearman, London. 217 pages, 16s.)

This is a well-produced, well-written and readable book. It describes the experiences and contacts of both Daniel Fry and Truman Bethurum with the space people. The book is divided into two parts: Part 1—Daniel Fry, and Part 2—Truman Bethurum.

Both these two gentlemen have already written personal accounts of their adventures, and these have appeared in book form in the United States. Neither of these books have hitherto appeared in British editions, and Gavin Gibbons' book, apart from anything else, will have served a useful purpose in making available these two important contact stories to the British reading public.

However, I think his book goes much further than that. The original accounts appeared in the first person. I have read them and they were certainly not badly written. But Gavin Gibbons, without altering or colouring the facts in any way at all (with one minor exception) has made these two accounts, written in the third person, seem very much more human and natural. At least, that is my opinion.

The author, in his first book, *The Coming of the Space Ships*, coined specialised names for the various types of space craft in our skies. Names like Vulyas, Vunus, Vidyas and Vimanas. That is quite permissible. He is entitled to call the various kinds of flying saucer whatever he wishes, though I have not noticed since publication of his first book any great rush on the part of other saucer authors or enthusiasts to use the same names. However, I do not think that in his new book he should have made Aylan, the space man, in a discussion with Fry, use this Gibbons terminology. This is the minor exception referred to earlier in this review. On page 43, Fry says, "Where are you?" "I am on the vunu," answers Aylan. "So you were before, but I cannot see the vimana. Where is it?" "All of our vimanas are on the vunu." In the original two books written by Fry this terminology was not used.

Incidentally, too, in the original Fry books Aylan was called Alan.

However, these are only two small criticisms that I have to make of an otherwise excellent book. There are several fine illustrations. The author has kept up the commendable habit that I complimented him on regarding his first book of including an index. This book will make a first-rate Christmas present.

Our features, Scrapbook and Mail Bag have been held over until the next issue due to space requirements.—Ed.

PANORAMA spotlights space events

Interplanetary Space Patrol

JAMES A. LEE is National Director in the United States for the Interplanetary Space Patrol. The address of the organisation is 620, Cedar Street, Abilene, Texas, U.S.A. They do not at present publish a journal, but the I.S.P. has meetings to discuss space ships. They have a rental library of books and tape-recorded lectures, and show actual screen shows of the wonders of outer space as seen through telescopes. Mr. Lee writes that they have a large group of radio "hams" who take part in his space patrol, and they meet over the air for one and a half hours of discussion every Monday evening. Mr. Lee owns and operates a 1,000-watt short-wave transmitter for operation on amateur short-wave bands.

Mr. Lee also wants to get in touch with people in this country who would be interested in tape-recorded correspondence with him.

He has advanced the theory that the planets "might generate their own light and heat by rotating through their own force field like the armature on an automobile generator," contrary to the theory that all light and heat comes from the sun.

"Frankly, we believe that the universe is teeming with life. We believe thousands of huge ships are travelling through space . . . some as big as 14 miles in length . . . they may travel up to 36,000 m.p.h. . . . the earth is being visited by these space craft."

One of the objectives of the I.S.P. is "To do all we can to help condition the minds of our people to accept the landing in large numbers of the space craft on earth, so that they shall be made welcome and greeted as brothers, rather than by machine gun bullets and explosive rockets."

Saucers on Television

The editor of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, the Hon. Brinsley le Poer Trench, took part in a recorded film about flying saucers which was shown on Wednesday, September 25, at 10.30 p.m. on ITV.

The film was one of a series called "Out of Step," dealing with unconventional subjects.

Mr. le Poer Trench was interviewed by Daniel Farson on various aspects of the subject. Others taking part were Mr. Gavin Gibbons, the author of saucer books, and Dr. Percy H. Wilkins, the well-known astronomer. They both described personal UFO sightings.

Sir Harold Spencer Jones, former Astronomer-Royal, provided the opposition, and gave his reasons as to why saucers were not coming from other planets or systems. He did, however, admit that people were seeing something, but suggested that what they were seeing was electrical phenomena.

Last I.F.S.S.D. for 1957

The fifth International Flying Saucer Sighting Day sponsored by FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, and the last one for this year, was held on Saturday, September 14.

Once again, enthusiastic support has come from all over the world. On this occasion the All-Japan Flying Saucer Research Federation, consisting of all the leading Japanese groups, pooled their resources and made their I.F.S.S.D. headquarters on the roof of the Tokyo International Airport Terminal Building, by kind permission of the authorities. You have to hand it to our Japanese friends. At 7 p.m. they went up for one hour in a specially-chartered De Havilland Dove twin-engined airliner belonging to Japan Air Service Inc., and looked for UFOs from the air!

Actually, Mr. Yusuke Matsumura reports that at 8.45 p.m. they saw a fleet of UFOs from the Airport Terminal roof. These were first spotted by Mrs. Matsumura, who up to that time had been a sceptic. During the evening they observed other UFOs. Details, including photographs, have been promised.

Pictures of I.F.S.S.D. activities in London are on pages 16 and 17.

PERSONAL COLUMN

5s. for 3 lines and 5s. per additional line.

WANTED—FLYING SAUCER REVIEW urgently requires any unwanted back issues to meet demand.

INTERNATIONAL UFO OBSERVER CORPS

1, DOUGHTY STREET, LONDON, W.C.1., ENGLAND

Director
Charles McK. Longcroft, Esq., F.R.Met.S.

Chief Investigator
The Hon. B. le Poer Trench, Editor, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

Area Secretary, South-East England
Anthony W. Bates Riddle, Esq., 59, Fernbrook Road, Lewisham, London, S.E.13. Tel. LEE 6443

Groups
South-East London (in process of formation). Contact Mr. A. W. B. Riddle at above address.

Affiliated Group
Bournemouth UFO Bureau of Investigators (Secretary, Miss E. Towell), B44, San Remo Towers, Boscombe, Bournemouth, Hants.

Area Investigators

GREAT BRITAIN

COUNTRY AREAS

South-East England
Allan E. Ashby, Esq., 7, John Hunt Court, Clarence Road, Mottingham, London, S.E.9.

Cheshire
M. A. Scott, Esq., 52, Davenport Avenue, Crewe, Cheshire.

N. Derbyshire (Bakewell area)
C. Curtis, Esq., The Cottage, Holme Lane, Bakewell, Derbyshire.

N. Derbyshire (less Bakewell area)
Philip Rodgers, Esq., Beech Cottage, Sir William Hill, Grindleford, Sheffield, Yorkshire. Tel.: Grindleford 216.

Durham
B. R. Taylor, Esq., 21, Derwent Gardens, Gateshead, 9, Co. Durham.

East Lothian, West Lothian and Midlothian
John M. Spark, Esq., 18, Court Street, Haddington, East Lothian, Scotland.

Edinburgh area
E. M. Buchan, Esq., Gladstone Terrace, Stow, Midlothian, Scotland.

Essex
D. R. Miller, Esq., 282, Main Road, Gidea Park, Romford, Essex. Tel.: Romford 40740.

Hampshire (Bournemouth, Poole and Parkstone areas)
D. A. Cadel, Esq., 17, Highland Avenue, Highcliffe-on-Sea, Hants.

Hertfordshire
Miss Thelma Roberts, 52, Clarence Road, St. Albans, Herts.

Lanarkshire
John Potter, Esq., Jr., 7, High Overton Street, Netherbarn, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Lancashire
J. Dale, Esq., A.Phs., 2, Belfield Road, Reddish, Stockport, Cheshire. Tel.: East 2815.

Leicestershire and N. Warwickshire
D. S. Richards, Esq., 39, School Street, Wolston, Nr. Coventry, Warwickshire.

Norfolk
Peter F. Johnson, Esq., 124, Glebe Road, Norwich, Norfolk.

Nottinghamshire
J. F. Rayner, Esq., 13, Needham Road, Arnold, Notts.

Shropshire
Gavin Gibbons, Esq., Glan Severn, The Mount, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. Tel.: Shrewsbury 2938.

Staffordshire
Captain Wilfrid Daniels, 134, Weston Road, Stafford, Staffs.

Surrey (Cheam and Sutton areas)
G. N. P. Stephenson, Esq., 12, Dorset Road, Cheam, Sutton, Surrey.

Surrey and South London (Dulwich, Norwood, Penge, etc.)
H. P. Godden-Kent, Esq., 205A, Underhill Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.22. Tel.: FORest Hill 1037.

Sussex (Worthing area)
Mrs. D. C. Lash, Ellenga, 41, The Glen, West Worthing, Sussex.

N. Warwickshire
See under Leicestershire.

S. Warwickshire and N. Worcestershire
G. T. Morris, Esq., 4, Radnor Road (1st Floor Flat), Handsworth, Birmingham, 20, Warwickshire.

Yorkshire
M. Alexander, Esq., 10, Ingleton Avenue, Kingston-upon-Hull, East Yorkshire.
Jack Ibson, Esq., 2, Laithe Grove, Wibsey, Bradford, 6, Yorks.
D. Rush, Esq., 96, Russell Street, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire.
Richard N. Whitehead, Esq., 8, Hillside Avenue, Fartown, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

LONDON AREA

Dulwich, Norwood, Penge and South London
H. P. Godden-Kent, Esq., 205A, Underhill Road, Dulwich, S.E.22. Tel. FORest Hill 1037.

Ealing
Torben Nordal, Esq., 9, Twyford Avenue, W.3. ACOrn 3692.

Edmonton, Palmers Green, Southgate, Tottenham
J. C. Tuohy, Esq., 23, Fox Lane, Palmers Green, N.13.

Hampstead, Highgate, Finchley, Barnet, Mill Hill, Edgware
Dr. B. E. Finch, 851, Finchley Road, N.W.11. SPEedwell 1053.

Barnes, Mortlake, Sheen
Alec Heathcote, Esq., 26, Bracken Gardens, Barnes, S.W.13. RIVerside 3918.

OVERSEAS

CANADA

Lawrence R. Hiles, Esq., 20, Argate Place, Scarborough, Ontario.
De Witt Lee, 136, Florence St., Hamilton, Ontario. Tel.: JA 7-5374.

JAPAN AND FAR EAST

Far East area
Yusuke J. Matsumura, Isogo P.O. Box 18, Yokohama, Japan.

Central Japan area
Kinichi Arai, 1-268 Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Kansai and Southern Japan
June-ichi Takanashi, 1-3, Tatsumi-dori, Nishinari-ku, Osaka, Japan.

U.S.A.

Illinois (S.W. Cook County)
Paul R. Trent, Esq., 7012, South Garden Lane, Argo, Illinois.

Other names and addresses will be added to this as appointments are made.

Join the Corps today and link up with people in every land who are studying the saucers.

Annual subscription : Five shillings.

At the other end of the belt is ζ (zeta), a triple star, although a small instrument will only show two of the components. Here, too, we can notice a marked contrast in the colours.

Directly underneath is σ (sigma), a multiple star, again with stars of contrasting colours. The brightest components are of magnitudes 4.0, 7.0, 7.5 and 10.0. A really good telescope will show even more stars.

Underneath the belt hangs Orion's Sword. The star θ (theta) is named "The Trapezium" because of the shape in which the four components of this star are arranged. The magnitudes are 6.0, 7.0, 7.5 and 8.0. This quadruple star is situated in the middle of the Great Nebula in Orion, shown on the star map as M 42. Binoculars will show us its greenish colour, but the nebula can be seen with the naked eye in clear nights. This nebula consists of interstellar gas which is excited to luminosity by the radiations of stars in its vicinity in much the same way as the gas in a neon advertising tube is excited to luminosity by electricity.

Another nebula of a similar nature is M 78, but this is very much fainter, and therefore not so easy to find.

Immediately below M 42 is ι (iota), a double star which is surrounded by a nebulous glow. The two components are of magnitudes 3.2 and 7.3; their distance from each other is 11″.

λ (lambda) is also a double star, mag. 3.5; 6.5; d=4″, and the surroundings are particularly interesting to observe with small instruments.

The star Rigel, β (beta), is also a double, and the separation of the components is large enough, so that even the smallest instrument should be able to see both stars. However, the difference in brightness is so great that a really good telescope is necessary to separate the two stars. Mag. 0.3; 6.7; d=9″. The companion star is blue.

Rigel is the brightest star of the constellation, and its fierce white colour is particularly noticeable when we compare it with the deep red of Betelgeuze α (alpha). Betelgeuze is a variable star; at times it is as bright as Rigel, at other times nearly a magnitude less. The period from one maximum to the next is nearly six years.

The diameter of Betelgeuze varies with its brightness, and its upper and lower limits are 290 million and 400 million miles, about 400 times the diameter of the sun. In spite of its size, the mass is only about 35 times that of our sun, so that its density is only one-thousandth that of the air we breathe, and yet it radiates light and heat at a rate of 10,000 times that of the sun!

SPACE CRAFT *digest*

The world's most complete space craft digest with articles on sightings, antigravity research and pictures of UFO's and crew members

A world-wide UFO digest that will keep you up to the minute with reports from all over this PLANET!

Bi-Monthly
TWO POUNDS/annum

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

....

....

Mail Subscription to:

SPACE-CRAFT DIGEST
P.O. Box 768
Salem, Oregon, U.S.A.

LATE NEWS

Saucer Down in Fiji Islands

The London *Daily Herald* for October 11 reported that four Fiji Islanders saw a round white object which came down and hovered 20 ft. above the sea. They saw what looked like a man on the craft. He shone a very bright light on their boat before the saucer rose vertically and disappeared. The four islanders have never seen modern comics or read any space or saucer books, so scientists are wondering that if they imagined it, how could they describe so accurately the general conception of a flying saucer.

Another New Comet Discovered

A new comet has been sighted by Bern Observatory. The first astronomer to see it was M. Paul Wild. He saw it on the night of Friday, October 18. It is moving at tremendous speed and, at the time of writing, is about 16 million miles from the earth, remarkably close for a comet. It has been named " Wild."

Wheel-less Motor Cars

Mr. King, of the Chrysler Corporation, predicts wheel-less automobiles—a new principle will propel them a few feet from the ground. (From September-October issue of *The Little Listening Post,* edited by Mrs. Walton Colcord John, 4811, Illinois Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.)

Buck Nelson, saucer contactee, in his book, *My Trip To Mars, The Moon and Venus,* published in 1956, writes on page 12: " At one of the stops on Venus there were three cars parked near the house which we entered. These cars looked a good bit like our own new ones, except that they had no wheels or fenders. They skim along 3 to 5 ft. off the ground and are powered the same as the space ships. They are not made to go out into space. They are made to be used as we use a car. Having this type of car eliminates the need for roads. . . ."

See also *Boy in the Flying Train,* page 16 this issue.

Rabbit Drops From Sky

The Star, London, made a front-page news story on October 21 of a rabbit which had apparently dropped from the sky. First there was an aerial explosion over Dublin, Ireland. Soon after the explosion, heard over a wide area, Mrs. Sally Moran found a rabbit near the front step of her home in Avoca Avenue, Blackrock, Dublin. It was still alive, but badly injured in the legs. Amazing thing was that it was quite dry, although there had been heavy rain shortly before it was discovered.

£5,800 for 10/- Weekly

If you are married, and in good health, you can give your family

REALLY SUBSTANTIAL INSURANCE PROTECTION

For example: If anything should happen to you, your wife will get **£20 monthly until January 1976. AND £1,000 in CASH.** If you live, you will have many further optional benefits. The immediate insurance is £5,800. This is what it will cost you weekly, assuming allowance of Income Tax:

At age 25......	Less than 10/-
At age 30......	About 10/-
At age 35......	About 12/-
At age 40......	About 15/-

You can have a larger or smaller amount at proportionate cost.

THE
MANUFACTURERS
INSURANCE **LIFE** COMPANY
Established 1887 OF CANADA Assets Exceed £200,000,000
INCORPORATED IN CANADA WITH LIMITED LIABILITY

For full information concerning this Family Income Plan, simply show below your name, address and date of birth, and post this coupon in an unsealed envelope stamped 1½d. to:

J. H. Newman, Esq.,
The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada,
Moorgate Hall
153 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

Please forward me without obligation, details of your Family Income Plan.

Name ....

Address ....

....

Date of Birth ....

Published by Flying Saucer Service Ltd., 1 Doughty Street, W.C.1, and printed in Great Britain by Surrey Fine Art Press Ltd., Cavendish Road, Redhill, Surrey.